FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

Rosenberg/

SUBJECT Sabell Committee

FILE NO. 100-107111
Sub. Sec. A

VOLUME NO. 1

SERIALS 1-13-52
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6-5-56

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

VOLUME 1

NEW YORK FILES

INVENTORIED BY JS

REVIEWED BY JS

Date: 3/78 (month/year)

File No: 100-107111 Sub-A Re: Rosenberg Hobell Committee

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
1	1-13-52	The Worker Newsarticle	2	2	
2	1-3-52	Press Release	2	2	
3	1-13-52	The Worker Newsarticle	1	1	
4	1-20-52	The Worker "	4	4	
5	2-24-52	The Worker "	1	1	
6	March 1952	The ADL Bulletin	3	3	
7	3-11-52	NY Journal American Newsarticle	1	1	
8	3-12-52	NY Compass "	1	1	
9	3-13-52	NY Journal American "	1	1	
10	3-13-52	" " " "	1	1	
11	3-13-52	NY World Telegram Sun Newsarticle	1	1	
12	3-14-52	Jewish Examiner	2	2	

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Inventory Worksheet VOLUME 1 NEW YORK FILES INVENTORIED BY JG
FD-503 (3-18-77)

REVIEWED BY JG
Date: 3/78 (month/year)

File No: 100-107111 Sub A Re: Rosenberg / Sobell Committee

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
12a	3-14-52	Jewish Examiner	2	2	
13	3-15-52	NY Post Newsclipping	1	1	
14	3-16-52	NY Post "	1	1	
15	3-17-52	" " "	1	1	
16	3-20-52	NY Compass "	1	1	
17	3-20-52	" " "	1	1	
18	April 1952	Masses & Mainstream	3	3	
19	4-19-52	NY World Telegram & Sun Newsclipping	1	1	
20	4-27-52	The Worker "	1	1	
21	4-30-52	NY World Telegram & Sun "	1	1	
22	5-1-52	NY News Newsclipping	1	1	
23	5-8-52	Newsclipping	1	1	

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Inventory Worksheet VOLUME 1 NEW YORK FILES INVENTORIED BY JEG
FD-503 (5-18-77)

REVIEWED BY JEG
Date: 3/78 (month/year)

File No: 100-107111 Sub A Re: Rosenberg / Sobell Committee

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
24	5-16-52	NY Compass Newsclipping	1	1	
25	5-18-52	NY Post "	1	1	
26	6-6-52	NY Post "	1	1	
27	6-12-52	NY Brooklyn Eagle "	2	2	
28	6-15-52	NY Compass "	1	1	
29	6-17-52	" " "	1	1	
30	6-17-52	NY Brooklyn Eagle "	2	2	
31	6-18-52	" " " "	3	3	
32	6-19-52	NY Post "	2	2	
33	6-23-52	NY Compass "	3	3	
34	6-24-52	NY Journal American Clipping	1	1	
35	8-14-52	NY Compass "	1	1	

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (5-18-77)

VOLUME 1

NEW YORK FILES

INVENTORIED BY JG

REVIEWED BY JG

Date: 3/88 (month/year)

File No: 100-107111 Sub A Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
36	9-8-52	The New Leader	1	1	
37	10-19-52	N Y Compass clipping	1	1	
38	10-30-52	NY Compass "	1	1	
39	11-10-52	NY Mirror "	2	2	
40	11-25-52	NY Times "	1	1	
41	12-4-52	NY World Telegram & Sun clipping	1	1	
42	12-11-52	Bayside Times Newsclipping	2	2	
43	12-22-52	NY Times "	1	1	
44	12-22-52	NY News "	1	1	
45	12-22-52	NY Mirror "	1	1	
46	12-22-52	NY News "	1	1	
47	12-22-52	NY Times "	1	1	

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Inventory Worksheet FD-502 (3-18-77) VOLUME 1

NEW YORK FILES

INVENTORIED BY JJ

REVIEWED BY JJ

Date: 3/77 (month/year)

File No: 100-107111 Sub A Re: Rosenberg Jobell Committee

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
48	12-22-52	NY Mirror Newsclipping	1	1	
49	12-22-52	NY Post "	1	1	
50	12-25-52	Levittown Eagle "	1	1	
51	12-28-52	NY News "	1	1	
52	12-29-52	NY Mirror "	1	1	
53	12-29-52	Daily Mirror "	2	2	
54	1-6-53	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	
55	Undated	Newsclipping	1	1	
56	1-8-53	NY News "	1	1	
57	1-15-53	NY World Telegram & Sun "	1	1	
58	1-15-53	NY Bk'lyn Eagle "	1	1	
59	1-15-53	NY Journal American "	2	2	

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (3-18-77)

VOLUME 1

NEW YORK FILES

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REVIEWED BY ff

Date: 3/78 (month/year)

File No: 100-10111 Sub A

Re: Rosenberg / Sobell Committee

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
60	1-20-53	NY Brklyn Eagle Newsclipping	1	1	
61	1-20-53	NY Post "	1	1	
62	1-22-53	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	
63	1-23-53	Republican Watchman "	1	1	
64	1-23-53	" " "	1	1	
65	2-13-53	NY World Telegram & Sun "	1	1	
66	4-12-53	The Worker "	1	1	
67	5-22-53	NY Times Newsclipping	1	1	
68	6-19-53	NY Herald Tribune "	2	2	
69	7-24-53	NY World Telegram & Sun "	1	1	
70	7-31-53	Counterattack "	4	4	
71	7-31-53	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	

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Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (5-18-77)

VOLUME 1

NEW YORK FILES

INVENTORIED BY JSB

REVIEWED BY JSB

Date: 3/78 (month/year)

File No: 100-107111-Sub A Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
72	8-9-53	Daily Worker Newsclipping	1	1	
73	8-13-53	Daily Worker "	1	1	
74	8-30-53	The Worker "	1	1	
75	9-6-53	The Worker "	3	3	
76	9-6-53	The Worker "	1	1	
77	9-6-53	The Worker "	2	2	
78	9-23-53	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	
79	10-11-53	" " " "	1	1	
80	10-11-53	NY Times "	1	1	
81	10-19-54	NY Post "	1	1	
82	10-19-54	NY Mirror "	1	1	
83	1-23-55	The Worker "	2	2	

FD-503

Inventory Worksheet
FD-643 (2-10-77)

VOLUME 1

NEW YORK FILES

INVENTORIED BY JG

REVIEWED BY JG

Date: 3/79 (month/year)

File No: 100-107111 Sub A

Re: Rosenberg Robell Committee

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
84	10-19-54	N Y Times News-clipping	2	2	
85	1-27-55	N Y Times "	1	1	
86	1-27-55	Times "	1	1	
87	1-30-55	The Worker "	1	1	
88	2-13-55	N Y Times "	1	1	
89	3-6-55	The Worker "	1	1	
90	5-16-55	" " "	1	1	
91	5-22-55	" " "	1	1	
92	5-22-55	" " "	1	1	
93	" " "	" " "	1	1	
94	5-29-55	" " "	3	3	
95	6-5-55	" " "	1	1	

FD-643

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (3-18-77)

VOLUME 1

NEW YORK FILES

INVENTORIED BY JG

REVIEWED BY JG

Date: 3/77 (month/year)

File No: 100-107111 Sub A Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
96	6-5-55	The Worker Newsclipping	1	1	
97	6-15-55	" " "	1	1	
98	6-19-55	" " "	1	1	
99	6-19-55	" " "	1	1	
100	" " "	" " "	4	4	
101	6-19-55	" " "	1	1	
102	6-20-55	" " "	1	1	
103	" " "	" " "	2	2	
104	6-27-55	NY Post "	1	1	
105	6-19-55	The Worker "	1	1	
106	6-26-55	" " "	2	2	
107	8-3-55	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	

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Inventory Worksheet VOLUME 1 NEW YORK FILES INVENTORIED BY Jef

FD-602 (3-18-77) REVIEWED BY Jef

File No: 100-107116 Sub A Re: Rosenberg / Sobell Committee Date: 3/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
108	8-3-55	NY Times Newsclipping	1	1	
109	8-4-55	" " "	1	1	
110	8-5-55	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	
111	8-5-55	NY World Telegram & Sun "	1	1	
112	8-5-55	NY Mirror Newsclipping	1	1	
113	8-5-55	NY World Telegram & Sun "	1	1	
114	8-6-55	NY News "	1	1	
115	8-7-55	The Worker "	3	3	
116	8-8-55	" " "	3	3	
117	8-21-55	NY Post "	4	4	
118	8-21-55	The Worker "	1	1	
119	9-18-55	" " "	1	1	

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Inventory Worksheet VOLUME 1 NEW YORK FILES INVENTORIED BY jez

FD-650 (5-18-77) REVIEWED BY jez

File No: 100-107 A1 Sub A Re: Rosenberg/Sobell Committee Date: 3/78 (month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Released	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
120	9-15-55	NY Mirror Newsclipping	1	1	
121	9-25-55	The Worker "	1	1	
122	9-25-55	" " "	1	1	
123	9-30-55	NY Herald Tribune "	1	1	
124	9-30-55	NY Times "	1	1	
125	9-16-55	Winston Salem Journal Clipping	1	1	
126	9-30-55	NY News Newsclipping	1	1	
127	2-6-56	The New Leader "	2	2	
128	3-9-56	NY Mirror "	2	2	
129	5-9-56	NY News "	1	1	
130	" " "	NY Mirror "	1	1	
131	6-5-56	NY Times "	1	1	

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U. S. Department of Justice

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NPC - Daily Worker Sub File "B"
NPC - National Guardian Sub File "C"
NPC - Morning Freiheit Sub File "D"
Prosecutive Summaries Sub File "E"
N.Y. Informants Sub File "F"

Charges Judge's Bias Barred Fair Verdict in Rosenberg Case

By HARRY RAYMOND

Openly expressed prejudice of Federal Judge Irving Kaufman against the defendants in the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted and sentenced to death last year as A-bomb spies, prevented the jury from reaching a fair and impartial verdict in the case, defense attorney Emanuel H. Bloch told the U.S. Court of Appeals Friday.

Bloch would up two days of argument on appeal of the case by asserting, in addition, that Judge Kaufman violated the 8th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution by imposing the unprecedented death sentence. The sentence, he said, was "cruel and unusual."

"Never before in the entire history of the United States had a civil court, either in peace or war, decreed a sentence of death for the crime of espionage."

Bloch contended the trial judge committed a serious judicial error when he:

• Employed devices "to shore up the case of the prosecution and to gut the foundations of the defense."

• Disrupted the orderly presentation of evidence by grasping the opportunity, time and again, to re-emphasize the key points of the government's case."

• "Prompted and coddled the witnesses for the prosecution and invoked his powers to shield them from blows of impeachment."

• "Minimized or neutralized the effects of wavering or impaired credibility of prosecution witnesses."

• Treated the defendants with "animosity, dislike and hostility."

• Broke up direct examination of the defendants to subject them to "ubiquitous, overzealous and prosecutive questioning."

• Bared himself as an "advocate straining to bend the jury to his will for conviction."

INFLICTED INJURY

The injury caused by Judge Kaufman's attitude to the witnesses who denied the spy charge from the witness stand, inflicted "substantial and irreparable injury on the accused," Bloch told the Appeals Court.

"The defendants secured a hollow trial," he said, "devoid of the substance of fairness."

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg's lawyers charged, were sentenced to death "for their political ideology, because they were nonconformists."

"I say this is outrageous," Bloch declared. "I say it shocks the conscience. Read the government's brief, your honor. It castigates the defendants for their (alleged Communist) political ideology. This sentence is cruel and unusual. It was imposed here as a warning against political heresy."

The only primary documentary evidence introduced against the accused, he pointed out, was a collection can. said to be in their possession for the Julius Ad Fund

100-107111-21

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DATE 1/18/52 pg 2 col. 4-5
ORIG. 1

[illegible] Committee and the signature of one of the defendants on a nominating petition for the late Communist Councilman Peter V. Cacchione.

NO PROOF

Sketches of alleged atomic lens molds and a version of the A-bomb produced by government witness David Greenglass were "secondary evidence," Bloch said. They were drawn by Greenglass in jail and there was no proof they were copies of alleged drawings said to have been used for espionage purposes, he argued.

He charged introduction of the drawings was an unfair way of making the witness Greenglass appear truthful.

"The jury might not believe Greenglass' oral testimony," Bloch stated, "but when the prosecution brings in drawings, they are led to believe this is it."

Also argued before the appeals tribunal was the case of Morton Sobell, sentenced to 30 years' imprisonment as an atomic spy. Harold M. Phillips, Sobell's attorney, asserted his client, too, was punished for testimony alleging his one-time Communist Party membership. "The judge was in error for admitting this testimony," Phillips said.

Phillips said testimony of "that incredible Elizabeth Bentley," a professional informer, concerning communism was clearly inadmissible.

"That Bentley [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] worked [illegible] espionage [illegible] to show all Communists were like her," Phillips exclaimed. "Tenets of the Communist Party [illegible] do not advocate such activities. You would not [illegible] all members of a religious faith because some members violate the precept 'Thou Shalt Not Kill.'"

James Kilsheimer and Stanley Robinson, assistant prosecutors, [illegible] Bentley's [illegible] [illegible] Robinson said [illegible] [illegible] who were [illegible] put in the Communist Party [illegible] a "Soviet espionage [illegible]." The arguments dealt chiefly with the prosecution's claim that the Communist Party is "pro-Soviet."

[illegible] Rosenbergs were [illegible] being "sympathetic to Russia, but the type of traitors." He said Judge Kaufman's charge to the jury was a model charge.

The three-man court of Judges Thomas Swan, Harrie Chase and Jerome Frank reserved decision on the appeal. They gave Attorney Bloch until next Wednesday to file a final brief in answer to arguments of the prosecution.

100-4711 - A1

[illegible]

[illegible] Rosenberg case [illegible]

Justice is Prevented [illegible]

[illegible] Collins, journalist and author, [illegible] called Rosenberg [illegible] and professions, have joined with the [illegible] Rosenberg Case.

[illegible] Rosenberg [illegible] to small syndicate and endeavored to [illegible] to the [illegible] Rosenbergs. They [illegible] in the [illegible] against [illegible] all over the world.

[illegible] Rosenbergs [illegible] this case [illegible] contradictions [illegible] the government [illegible] because of the poverty of the Rosenbergs and the [illegible] politics [illegible] Jews and prosecutor both were Jewish [illegible] that they [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Jews. [illegible] that some of the jurors was Jewish, although one-third of [illegible] population where the trial took place, is of Jewish background.

The committee's statement calls attention to the fact that the death [illegible] Rosenbergs had joined them in the leading Jewish press and [illegible] Rosenbergs were victims of religious bigotry.

Dr. Malnik also announced the 3-50 page brochure "To Secure Justice in [illegible] Case" was already being distributed in scores of thousands. The [illegible] based on the findings of Mr. William Reuben, a journalist noted for [illegible] the "cover" the Trenton Six case. Mr. Reuben's analysis of the Rosenberg case has already resulted in hundreds of letters of support from every state in the union, from Alaska, Israel, France, Italy, Australia, [illegible] Holland, Poland, Canada and the Scandinavian countries.

[illegible] who joined with Dr. Malnik in forming the committee, and signing the published statement are the following: The Hon. Robert [illegible] Lewis, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, Illinois; Rev. John E. [illegible], Pa.; Dr. Katherine Dodd, Chief Frederick Blossom, Texas, D.D.; John F. [illegible], Calif.; Lois Timmins, Penna.; Dr. John Marshall, Conn.; Ivan Van Aken, Iowa; Also, Prof. Edwin Berry, Burgum, Capt. Hugh M. Pulitzer, Rev. Spencer Kennard, Mrs. [illegible] Mitchell, Dr. Edward K. Hardy, D.D., Goldberg, John T. Williams, Dr. [illegible] Saltzman, William Reuben, Morris U. Schappes, all of New York.

NO 107 11 A2

[illegible]

[illegible] to secure justice in the Rosenberg case

[illegible] doubt exists as to the guilt of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, [illegible] Ethel, some [illegible] to life in the electric chair as [illegible] [illegible] and small children, and [illegible] [illegible] in the U.S. [illegible] of Ethel's second trial.

The prosecution's case against the Rosenbergs was based solely on the testimony of David Greenglass and his wife Ruth, who, according to [illegible] admitted espionage. By testifying against the Rosenbergs, David Greenglass escaped the death penalty and will be eligible for parole in a few years. Ruth Greenglass was never indicted and is free today.

It is relevant fact, as revealed by the trial record of the case, that the political opinions of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were a major issue in the case. Ethel and the Rosenbergs were also victims of rollicking hysteria was expressed in the trial by the reading [illegible] which were read by other newspapers in this country.

The severity of their sentence is unprecedented. A sentence of death was possible, but only upon establishing guilt beyond reasonable doubt. Yet there is grave doubt related to the guilt of the accused. Much of this doubt and grave fear, sentences of only ten years have imposed.

In the Roosevelt case, the fate of [illegible] children, as well as the fate of his parents, are at stake. But beyond the fate of this family is the fate of all people in this country to freedom of thought. This is an issue that we feel constrained to bring further light upon this extraordinary case. We do not, of course, share our occupations or beliefs, sentiments or [illegible] but we do believe that no [illegible] should make us liable to [illegible] if the holding of unpopular opinions should make us liable to unjust prosecution and threat to the threat of death!

If you feel as we do, that justice and [illegible] is the same [illegible] then help is three ways:

1. Join the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

2. Write us for further information, additional copies of this letter [illegible] and other material on the case.

3. Contribute financially so that we can bring the facts in this case before the public officers, and to assure funds for necessary legal expenses.

A MOTHER WRITES

FROM SING SING'S DEATH HOUSE!

"We said, and we say again, that we are victims of the gravest type of political frameup ever known in America."
—ETHEL ROSENBERG.

SHOULD THE ROSENBERGS DIE?

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, parents of two small children, are the only persons ever sentenced to death by a U. S. civil court for alleged espionage.

Axis Sally, Tokyo Rose and other self-confessed traitors were spared their lives.

ARE THEY INNOCENT?

Are the Rosenbergs victims of McCarthy-like hysteria? Did a brother help convict his sister to save his own life?

In a series of articles, Mr. William Reuben, a crusading journalist, who "broke" the Trenton Six case, has cast grave doubt on the government's case against the Rosenbergs.

YOU CAN GET THE FACTS!

These articles are now in pamphlet form, published by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

TIME IS SHORT!

The Rosenbergs may never see another New Year, if their appeals are denied.

WHAT YOU CAN DO!

1. Write for free copies of the pamphlet: "To Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case."
2. Write or call for speakers.
3. Write President Truman and Attorney General McGrath asking that justice be done in the Rosenberg case.
4. Send funds to the committee for legal and publishing expenses.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
246 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C., MU 5-2144

Prov. Chairman: Joseph Brainin; 125 sponsors including Herbert Aptheker, Dr. Katherine Dodd, B. Z. Goldberg, Dev. Spencer Kennard, Robert Morse Lovett, Bessie Mitchell, Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, etc.

CLIPPED FROM
N. Y. The Worker
DATED 1/13/52 pg. Kal. 1
sect. 1

JUDGE IRVING KAUFMAN

Rosenbergs and other alleged atom bomb spies.

It cannot be accidental that in this case where the defendants were Jewish, the verdict of guilty, how could the judge be brought to break all legal precedent in a civil case involving espionage and impose the death sentence rather than imprisonment? It was known that the Justice Department wanted a death sentence as part of its campaign of intimidation of progressives. And did prominent Jews urge Judge Kaufman to impose the death sentence?

Where then did anti-Semitism enter into Judge Kaufman's considerations? Judge Kaufman wanted to convince those who would make anti-Semitic capital out of the fact that some alleged atomic spies were Jewish by showing them that Jews were also 150 percent Americans. If a Jew imposed the extreme penalty on Jews for alleged espionage, then the anti-Semites should be convinced that not all Jews were "communist-atom spies." Judge Kaufman's thinking is here similar to that of many frightened Jews of the American Jewish Committee and of the upper middle class who try to combat the "Jew-communist" stereotype by joining vociferously in the chorus of red-baiting. The judge wanted to demonstrate what the New York Daily Mirror said editorially on April 3 "Some bigots will say the three spies are Jews and will denounce all Jews. They will forget to say that the judge, the prosecutor, and the prosecutor's assistant who did a magnificent job for America, are also Jews." It would appear, then, that the death sentence was imposed to appease the bigots.

To clear up any doubt that this element entered into the judge's thinking [illegible] the judge himself. The [illegible] haps unconsciously motivated him to [illegible] issue a sentence which, in the opinion of [illegible] many, is considered to be unjust and [illegible] brutal."

THE FUTILITY OF APPEASEMENT

Essentially the same view was [illegible] pressed by H. Leivik in the article cited [illegible] earlier. "What caused the judge to impose the extreme penalty?" asked Leivik. [illegible] "Is it not perhaps the fact that the judge [illegible] is a Jew and the defendants are Jewish? [illegible] The judge . . . struggled with his duty [illegible] to be objective and did not have [illegible] strength to rise above himself, did not [illegible] have the power to free himself from the [illegible] heated tensions in the land today. He [illegible] was also afraid that, if he did not give [illegible] the extreme penalty, he would be suspected of having not done so, because [illegible] he is a Jew. . . . Precisely because Jewish [illegible] accusers and a Jewish judge stood [illegible] against accused Jews, . . . the judge [illegible] should have been free form the Jewish [illegible] complex and should under no circumstances have passed the death sentence [illegible] upon a mother of two children."

One more witness is Dr. G. George [illegible] Fox, a rabbi and columnist of the Chicago Sentinel, who wrote in the issue of April 12, the judge's decision is "unjust . . . I believe . . . that he was carried away to an extent by the hysteria which has overtaken our country." Then, discussing the anti-Semitic identification of all Jews as "communist spies," Dr. Fox added: "One does not have to look his back twice to avoid things that may bring on insecurity and perhaps danger. Anti-Semites will be anti-Semites whether the Rosenbergs are sentenced to 30 years or death."

In this last statement Dr. Fox has put his finger on the futility of appeasement of anti-Semites by Jews, of which Judge Kaufman's imposition of the death sentence is a tragic example. The futility of appeasement was demonstrated in the case of German Jews, who thought that they could gain immunity from anti-Semitism and Nazi persecution by being more German than the Germans. Judge Kaufman tried to appease fascists and anti-Semites in America by being more hysterical than non-Jewish Americans. His action is in the tradition

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

the judge and the prosecutors were also Jewish. No doubt the government thereby hoped to preclude any charge of anti-Semitism in meting out the unprecedented death sentence. It was not generally noted however, that the government made sure that those who would render the verdict itself, the jury, contained not a single Jew. But the law under which the Rosenbergs were tried called for a penalty of up to 30 years in prison or death. Once the jury gave

LIUS ROSENBERG

interview with the judge m[illegible] by Louis Shaefer, who ha[illegible] the trial for that paper. Th[illegible] Shaefer ends his story: "Upon le[illegible] said, 'Judge Kaufman, this was a [illegible] pleasant afternoon for me personally and I am sure that all the readers of the Forward will be grateful to you for giving me this interview. At the same time, I would like to tell you that, while the Rosenbergs and the Sobells shame us, you and such a person as Irving Saypol deserves thanks for showing the world that there are also Jews of whom we can be proud.'

"This affords me great pleasure,' the judge replied. 'I was especially pleased when I read the same thought expressed in an editorial in last Saturday's Journal-American.'"

In the Jewish press there was a definite current of opinion that the severity of the sentence was owing to the judge's desire to bend over backwards to convince the country, and especially its anti-Semites, that not all Jews were "spies." M. Danzis, editor of the Day, in an article in that paper on April 12, entitled, "Judge Kaufman and the Rosenbergs," said: the Hearst Daily Mirror editorial cited above meant to the judge that "Judge Kaufman and Prosecutor Saypol should atone not only for the sins of the Rosenbergs, but of all the other Jews. The death sentence imposed by Judge Kaufman left the feeling that precisely because he is a Jew, he did he go to an extreme and deal judgment with a heavy hand. This feeling flows from the experience which we often have with Jewish judges and with other Jews who occupy political positions." Danzis then recalls an experience he had with then Governor Herbert H. Lehman in the thirties. Nazi Bundsmen in Yorkville had terrorized Jewish business men into abandoning their businesses and Danzis visited the governor in Albany to plead with him to do something about the situation. Lehman quite frankly told Danzis that "because he is a Jew, it was difficult for him to take measures that someone else, a non-Jew, would apply. If I were to suppress the Nazi hoodlums in Yorkville,' said Lehman, 'they would say that I did it because I am a Jew, I therefore leave it to the mayor.' Danzis concludes: "Therefore there is a suspicion that the Jew

and found it hard to catch our breath. We are certain that every Jew who read the sad news felt this way. From our hearts came the words, "Death sentence, too horrible!" Although the Forward agreed "one hundred per cent with what the judge said," it thought that the sentence should have taken account of its effect on the two small children and the old parents of the Rosenbergs. "Every Jewish home will be shattered by this tragedy," concluded the editorial.

DISAPPROVAL OF THE SENTENCE

Vigorous disapproval of the sentence was expressed also by the other Yiddish dailies, the Day and Morning Freiheit. (The Morning Journal, the only other Yiddish paper, had temporarily suspended publication at this time.) Nor could this disapproval be construed as a momentary emotional reaction. For we find that Forward editor Hillel Rogoff wrote on April 12, in an incredible red-baiting article, that he disapproved the death sentence. In a second editorial on the case the Day said on April 8, that "We hope that a way will be found to set aside the death sentence." And in an article entitled "The Death Sentence Should be Changed," in the Day of April 16, H. Leivik, one of the best-known living Yiddish poets and an intense anti-communist wrote: "I feel completely on the side of those who are saddened by the death sentence," primarily because Ethel Rosenberg was the mother of two small children and because of the old parents.

There is no doubt that behind this uneasiness that pervaded the Jewish community was a feeling that somehow anti-Semitism had operated. The country had had trials of a number of confessed traitors like Axis Sally and others; a number of alleged atomic spies were deemed more important than the Rosenbergs. Yet no one had received the death sentence until two East Side Jews were tried. Why?

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PRECEDENTS IN THIS CASE

This suspicion grows deeper and more ominous when it is considered, as this writer knows from his reading of the transcript of the trial, that the government did not prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt. Under our law, a defendant is considered innocent unless and until proven guilty. Are the Rosenbergs victims of a political frameup, as they have asserted without reservation from the first moment of the accusation until the present, when they sit in the shadow of the electric chair? While the self-confessed spies Ruth and David Greenglass got off with freedom and a 15-year sentence, respectively, because they involved the Rosenbergs, did the government seize upon the Rosenbergs for conviction and death because they were not only Jews, but also radicals? Was the government here exploiting the case to advance anti-Communist hysteria by strengthening the "Jew-communist-atom spy" stereotype in the public mind? Some people may be shocked at this suggestion. But the Sacco-Vanzetti and Tom Mooney frameups, as well as Scottsboro and the routine frameups of countless Negroes are indisputable facts of history.

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The anti-Semitic effects of the trial are beyond conjecture. The lunatic fascist fringe exploited the conviction promptly. Anti-Semitic stickers about the Rosenbergs were seen in the Bronx. About ten days after the verdict, some thousands of cards were distributed on a construction job in Rochester, New York, blaming the Rosenbergs for the danger that the Soviet Union might rain atom bombs on this country. The Rosenbergs figure in the current line of the fascists that "The Jews Have Got the Atom Bomb," as a pamphlet distributed widely by Gerald L. K. Smith is called. In another pamphlet by Frank Britton entitled Atom Treason, the Jews David Lilienthal and Rear Admiral Lewis J. Strauss, formerly of the Atomic Energy Commission, are linked with this "Jewish conspiracy" to control the atom bomb, along with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the

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Over a period of months before Judge Kaufman passed the death sentence in April 1951, the public had been fed copiously with speculation whether the death would be imposed in the case. Despite this apparent preparedness of the public, the sentence evoked a gasp of horror. There was a general feeling that the sentence was savage and vindictive.. More especially, however, the Jewish community, and more specifically, the East Side of New York, where the Rosenbergs had lived, was stunned. This was registered most vehemently, strangely enough, in the obsessively anti-communist and Hearst-like Jewish daily Forward.

On April 6, 1951, the day following the sentencing, the Forward editorial, entitled "Too Horrible," began: "When we editors got the news that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were sentenced to death, a shudder passed through all of [illegible] of shocked

ETHEL AND JU

It has been said that no anti-Semitism intruded into the trial itself. But this is to overlook the fact that Irving Saypol, the Jewish prosecutor, did not permit a single Jew, of the 300 jurors in the panel, to sit on the jury. This, in a city that is one-third Jewish, is no accident. Irving Saypol, as is now widely known, was admonished by the Court of Appeals in August 1951, for his appeals to "racial prejudice" against a Jewish witness in the Remington case. In the Rosenberg case he was again guilty of "racial prejudice" when he did not consider a Jew to be a suitable juror. This is flagrant discrimination and an affront to the loyalty and devotion of the Jewish people to the best interests of the United States. It is a highly suspicious aspect of the government's an-

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(Continued from Magazine Page 4)

of the Judenrat, according to which Jews are used to persecute the Jewish people and to do the dirty work for anti-Semites.

For the judge's justification of the death sentence was based on one of the most preposterous reasons ever given in American jurisprudence for an extreme penalty. He embroidered Saypol's assertion that the Rosenbergs' "love of communism" led them to give the Russians "the one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation and the peace of the world—the atom bomb." In his unprecedented speech before delivering the death sentence, Judge Kaufman said: "I believe that your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb years before our best scientists predicted Russia would perfect the bomb has already caused the Communist aggression in Korea with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000 Americans, and who knows that but millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal you undoubtedly have changed the course of history to the disadvantage of our country."

This is hysteria run amuck. In the first place, the Rosenbergs should never have been convicted at all because their guilt had not been proved beyond reasonable doubt; second, according to the report of the Joint House-Senate Committee on Atomic Energy issued after the verdict, the Rosenbergs were judged by these experts to have been of secondary or even lesser importance in atomic espionage; and third, the best scientific opinion questioned whether the atomic bomb was much of a secret anyway. Yet the judge pin-pointed total responsibility for the future of the world on the Rosenbergs—a patently absurd and dangerously hysterical assertion.

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1951, voiced this danger. "What we cannot understand in Judge Kaufman's speech when he issued the sentence," said the editorial, "is his association of the crime of the Rosenbergs with the lives of 50,000 with the American army in Korea. The crime of spying is great enough without this association. When they committed this crime, communist aggression in Korea had not yet even been conceived by the Communists in China or in Russia. To associate the name of the Rosenbergs with the losses in Korea at a time when fighting still continues there can lead to an intensification of the present hysteria in certain circles. . . ."

The editor of the Day, M. Danzis, carried this argument further in his article cited earlier. "It is not only the death penalty imposed by Judge Kaufman," wrote Mr. Daniz, "but also his entire interpretation of the trial, the interpretative speech that he gave to the jury, which left many people, and especially Jews with a feeling of bitterness." Recalling the judge's saddling of responsibility for 50,000 American casualties on the Rosenbergs, Danzis asks, "Are these the calm, thoughtful words of a jurist. This is the question asked not only by a Jew. One cannot ignore the Jewish aspect of this unfortunate tragic trial of the Rosenbergs. But this question was also asked by non-Jews."

Because all the principals in the trial were Jewish, Danzis goes on, "one must ask, has not Judge Kaufman, who is a Jew, grasped what a deadly, dangerous weapon he has by his statement to the jury placed in the hands of the enemies of the Jews in America and in the world? Did Judge Kaufman consider what would happen, for instance, if, God forbid, a third world war should break out and atom bombs should fall on New York, Washington and Los Angeles, and people would recall what the Jewish judge had said? It would then be easy to put the blame for the atomic war against America on the Rosenbergs and the others! . . . Has [illegible] ... not been looked. In the past it has been the top union officials in the "Progressive" unions—not on a local level but

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[illegible] and impose the death sentence [illegible] than imprisonment? It wa[illegible] the Justice Department wanted [illegible] sentence as part of its campai[illegible] timidation of progressives. [illegible] prominent Jews urge Judge Ka[illegible] impose the death sentence?

Where then did anti-Semit[illegible] into Judge Kaufman's consid[illegible] Judge Kaufman wanted to [illegible] those who would make anti-Sem[illegible] ial out of the fact that some [illegible] atomic spies were Jewish by [illegible] them that Jews were also 150 [illegible] Americans. If a Jew imposed [illegible] treme penalty on Jews for allege[illegible] nage, then the anti-Semites s[illegible] convinced that not all Jews we[illegible] mmunist-atom spies." Judge K[illegible] thinking is here similar to that [illegible] frightened Jews of the America[illegible] Committee and of the upper [illegible] class who try to combat the "[illegible] munist" stereotype by joining [illegible] ously in the chorus of red-baiti[illegible] judge wanted to demonstrate [illegible] New York Daily Mirror said [illegible] on April 8 "Some bigots we[illegible] three spies are Jews and will [illegible] all Jews. They will forget to [illegible] the judge, the prosecutor, and [illegible] ecutor's assistant who did a ma[illegible] job for America, are also Je[illegible] would appear, then, that the d[illegible] tence was imposed to appe[illegible] bigots.

To clear up any doubt that [illegible] ment entered into the judge's [illegible] we may quote the judge hims[illegible] Forward of April 5, 1951: [illegible]

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This suspicion grows deeper and more ominous when it is considered, as this writer knows from his reading of the transcript of the trial, that the government did not prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt. Under our law, a defendant is considered innocent unless and until proven guilty. Are the Rosenbergs victims of a political frameup, as they have asserted without reservation from the first moment of their accusation until the present, when they sit in the shadow of the electric chair? While it confessed spies Ruth and David

JUDGE IRVING KAUFMAN

Rosenbergs' and other alleged atom bomb spies.

It cannot be accidental that in a case where the defendants were Jews the verdict of guilty, how could the judge be brought to break all legal

DISAPPROVAL OF A-D-07111-4

the judge and the prosecutors were anti-Jewish. No doubt the government thereby hoped to preclude any charge of anti-Semitism in meting out the unprecedented death sentence. It was not generally noted however, that the government made sure that those who would render the verdict itself, the jury, contained not a single Jew. But the law under which the Rosenbergs were tried called for a penalty of up to 30 years in prison or death. Once the jury gave

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AMMUNITION FOR THE ENEMY

But by this assertion the judge was playing into the hands of the anti-Semites and the fascists. He was supplying them with ammunition that may yet prove of extreme danger to the Jewish people under the manipulation of anti-Semites and fascists and that works in very well with the fascist myth

1951, voiced this danger. "What we cannot understand in Judge Kaufman's speech when he issued the sentence," said the editorial, "is his association of the crime of the Rosenbergs with the lives of 50,000 with the American army in Korea. The crime of spying is great enough without this association. When they committed this crime, communist aggression in Korea had not yet even been conceived by the Communists in China or in Russia. To associate the name of the Rosenbergs with the losses in Korea at a time when fighting still continues there can lead to an intensification of the present hysteria in certain circles. . . ."

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The death sentence and the entire case of the Rosenbergs must therefore be seen in the context of the threatening atomic war and the fascist and anti-Semitic dangers that are an integral part of this threatening war. To fight to reverse the death sentence against the Rosenbergs is to fight against the anti-

100-107814

Bronx

WM. REUBEN tells the inside story of "The Rosenberg Case." Entertainment by the Puppeteers. Sunday, Feb. 24 at 2:30 p.m. at 181 W. Tremont Ave., Room 204. Sponsored by 3rd A.D., ALP. Admission free.

ANTI-SEMITISM

Communists have faked a Jew-baiting home in the Rosenberg case

By OLIVER PILAT

HARDLY anybody is fooled nowadays by rabble rousers in the extreme Right like Gerald L. K. Smith or John Rankin. Their combination of lies, illogic and venom is too well known, too often repudiated. The political patent medicine they peddle has a definitely limited market, no matter how violently it is packaged.

But the corresponding use of racism on the far Left is more insidious. It can gain headway for lack of recognition. The stock in trade of the Communists, they tell us, the defense of minority rights. They yell it in their meetings — even from the witness chair.

They yell it loudest, however, when they're exploiting it for Party propaganda.

That's what they're doing now by injecting a fake phase of anti-Semitism into their defense of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the convicted atom spies sentenced to death for espionage.

This is the latest propaganda tactic with which the Communist Party hopes to budge the Jewish community to its support. In New York, in Chicago and elsewhere the public rallies, demonstrations and other mobilization devices of the Party are already in progress. The Communist theme is constant: The Rosenbergs are victims of anti-Semitism — convicted because they were Jews.

WILLIS RANKIN AROSE on the House floor and charged that a long list of atom spies, starting with Klaus Fuchs (a Lutheran) and ending with Martin Christian Griffin (a Jew), trying to "silence the organization," he got the silence treatment he bigoted tirade deserved. But it's another matter when the Daily Worker, which pretends to combat anti-Semitism, attacks the Court of Appeals conviction of the Rosenberg conspirators with these words:

"There could be no joy in the Fascist heart at the thought that an American father and mother may be killed in the interests of the atom monopolists and the Jew-baiters."

The Rosenbergs enter a police [illegible]

CLIPPING FROM THE "The Daily Worker"

DATED May 1952

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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MAY 8 1952

FBI - NEW YORK

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Daily Worker

Anti-Semitism and the Atom Spy Trial

DISCRIMINATION in America begins at Ellis Island. Newcomers from certain lands find that the essential hospitality of our immigration laws is tainted with racial and religious prejudices. These laws were written originally so as to give preference to Protestant northern Europe over Catholic southern Europe, to western over eastern Europeans, and the door was shut tight in the face of most Asiatics.

For years our immigration laws have stigmatized as inferior good people eager to become free and assume the responsibilities of citizenship. Consideration of foreign policy as well as of basic American civil rights demands the removal of discriminatory exclusions from our immigration laws.

Senate and House subcommittees have reported out omnibus immigration bills. (The McCarran bill, S.2310, in the Senate, and Rep. Walter's (D.-Pa.) bill, HR 6481.) In these 300-page bills there are several pieces of important reform. Asiatics are made eligible for immigration and citizenship, and discrimination is eliminated. But the vast bulk of the provisions actually make these anti-immigration bills. They would drastically modify historic welcome given to immigrants to this nation of immigrants. The bills contain more than 20 new grounds for deporting DPs and other immigrants. (I new grounds for excluding future immigrants and a great number of new ways of depriving naturalized American citizens of his citizenship.)

Senator Estes Kefauver (D.-Tenn.) and a minority report on the McCarran bill, stating "S.2310 seems to proceed on the assumption that immigration is a source of weakness and strength but of weakness, fear of ideas and fear of foreign faces have no place in American life."

The smooth progress with which these bills moved through Congress was finally checked the past few weeks. Many nationality groups in this country—Italian, Czech and Polish—have joined with church and civil liberties organizations to protest the discriminatory features of the bill. In the Senate, Lehman (D.-N.Y.) and Humphrey (D.-Minn.) drafted a liberal immigration omnibus bill and were joined in its introduction by eleven other Senators. The White House is understood to be opposed to the McCarran Bill and in favor of the Lehman-Humphrey Bill.

The McCarran-Walter Bill, recommended by the White House to Congress, contains a larger appropriation for aid to Israel than the one voted last year. Rep. John T. Wood (R.-Idaho), a 72-year old freshman congressman, has become an outspoken Jew-baiter for the lower known anti-Semitic organizations. He writes for their publications and regularly inserts into the Congressional Record their attacks on the United Nations.

The dramatic crack-down by the FBI on Klan bloodhounds, the conviction of Florida Klan chief Bill Hendrix for sending obscene and defamatory matter through the mails, have been telling blows struck against the pattern of bombings and shootings by Klan terrors which have gone largely unreported by the national wire services.

—HERMAN EDELSBERG

The Rosenberg Frameup

[illegible]

[illegible] to the Daily Worker, the Rosenberg [illegible]

[illegible] Brooklyn for two men with Italian sounding names on charges of possessing counterfeit $10 bills does not prove that all Italians or all Brooklynites are counterfeiters. Rankin's shout of the atomic spy ring at the door of Judge Kaufman collapsed immediately. It is simple fact to produce counter proofs for all the hoopings of modern Americans. [illegible] life in the few today are [illegible] susceptible to Communist double [illegible] But it is not worth the bother. [illegible] with Rankin's waste of time.

On the other hand Rankin [illegible] claim for purposes of exploitation [illegible] cried Communist tactics. Holden [illegible] obvious dangers since any person [illegible] genuine cause to complain of [illegible] and bigotry. Unless [illegible] and [illegible]

There is only one way [illegible] being fooled by [illegible] promotion and running the [illegible]

The Daily Worker [illegible] pogrom-like atmosphere [illegible] Rosenberg trial. This reporter [illegible] fully disagrees. The Rosenberg [illegible] never were tried [illegible] on the weight of [illegible] the evidence proved [illegible] them guilty. The [illegible] jury did not have [illegible] deliberate [illegible] seven hours long.

WAS THERE ANTI-SEMITISM? The trial judge was Jew. The prosecutor was Jew. The chief [illegible] was Jew. The [illegible] were Jew. The issue of religion was not introduced during the trial only by the defense in [illegible] claiming his client [illegible] given the United States Julius [illegible] tion [illegible] that Russia had [illegible] Germany which killed 6 million [illegible] anti-Semitism and [illegible] about that. [illegible] This did not come [illegible] perfect crack from a mad [illegible] tion of Sabinic [illegible] fled he fell into the party [illegible] his father's heart.

THE Joint Defense Appeal will participate in the 1952 fund-raising campaign of the United Jewish Welfare Fund of Los Angeles. Last month JDA had announced its decision to campaign independently in that city because terms of a proposed agreement would have reduced drastically its share of the funds raised. Following a series of conferences this month JDA officials and leaders of the welfare fund, a new agreement was reached which promised JDA a better allocation.

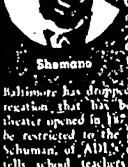
B ulletin

... Thirty-seven B'nai B'rith representatives from 19 states attended last month's Leadership Conference on Civil Rights in Washington, D. C. ... Resolution by Virginia legislature condemning discriminatory advertising, particularly by resorts, was sponsored by local ADL group, among them Sam E. Binswanger, of Richmond, chairman of Virginia ADL advisory board, Emanuel Turoff, Norris Halpern and Lee Kantor. ... Rhode Island expected to enact legislation for a State Commission Against Discrimination to enlarge the scope of its present FEP commission.

B riefs

Our proofreader's bilocular slipped last month and the name of the ADL women's chairman in Wisconsin, recently appointed a member of Boston's Mayor's Commission on Human Rights, crept into the copy as "Mrs. Doris Gorby." Correction: Mrs. Doris Gorby. ... Richard A. Zian, an ADL worker for the past 10 years and director of the Institute for American Democracy where he created and promoted tot cards, blotters, billboard displays and other graphic materials that featured democratic themes, leaves the family next month to become program director of information for the Office of Price Stabilization. ... Welcomed to the staff as director of metropolitan New York fact-finding is Sidney A. Rose, attorney and former detective with New York's Finest.

Jacob Shemano, one of San Francisco's most active Jewish communal leaders and a past B'nai B'rith, he was one of the pioneers of the AZA movement. Joint ADL's by-laws ... ship as a member of the national finance committee ... Jerome J. Freedman and William A. Heimbinder are the co-chairmen of JDA's Chicago executive committee. ... Omaha and Toledo have enacted anti-discrimination ordinances for public housing. ... And Ford's Theatre in Baltimore has dropped its policy of racial segregation that has been in effect since the theater opened in 1871. Negroes will no longer be restricted to the rear balcony. ... Claire Schuman, of ADL's department of education, tells school teachers about human relations workshops in the current issue of The American Teacher. ... Among this month's contributors: Jack Baker is director of information for ADL's civil rights division and a storehouse of knowledge of the anti-Semitic scene. ... Earl Raab is a San Francisco free-lancer who writes often on human relations topics.



Shemano

Anti-Semitism and the Atom Spy Trial

continued from page 2

stressed. It is the most conclusive answer ... to the Communist propaganda that im... plies is mysterious ... to convict the Rosenbergs ... they were espionage agents ... they were Jews. ... In effect, the Communist ... tels the Fascist fantasy often envi... conspiracy of international Jews ... are alternately wealthy ... Communists. ... It is a sense of pathos ... seeking to exploit the Jewish ... ity in the middle ... advantage. ...

EVEN ... Rosenberg ... cent it would still not prove ... tism. Actually, the Communists ... to provide ... of anti-semitism ... simply created the innuendo ... ignited the issue by constantly ... Jacob Jacobs, Drew Pearson ... American counterparts of the ... secutions that followed the Rosenberg ...

But while the Daily Worker ... crusading for the Rosenbergs ... headlines on the ground that they ... victimized for their political ... Communist ... has yet to explain ... readers why, throughout the course of ... trial, it ignored the story. Completely ... failed to publish a single line. ... section, incidentally, was evident in all ... journals of similar political orientation. ... For reasons known best to Party ... gists there was a complete black-out ... news on the Rosenberg trial in the Com... munist press and not until the morning ... of March 19, 1951 ... brought to the venerable ... Daily Worker office any information ... its readers—and then ... could manage ...

AS A matter of fact, the Communists ... didn't begin harping on the anti-Semitic ... issue until almost ... The first big blast came in the January ... 1952 issue of Jewish Life, Communist ...

the ADL bulletin
... Entered as ... matter

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STATEMENT
by the
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

Grave doubt exists as to the guilt of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who, in April, 1951, were sentenced to die in the electric chair on charges of espionage. The Rosenbergs, young parents of two small children, had pleaded innocent of all charges. Their appeal is now pending in the U.S. Court of Appeals - Second Circuit.

The Government's case against the Rosenbergs rests almost exclusively on the testimony of David Greenglass and his wife Ruth, who, according to their own statements, had committed espionage. By testifying against the Rosenbergs, David Greenglass escaped the death penalty and will be eligible for parole in eight years; Ruth Greenglass was never indicted and is free today.

It is a relevant fact, as revealed by the trial record of the case, that the alleged political opinions of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were a major element in the case. Fear that the Rosenbergs were also victims of religious bigotry has expressed, immediately following the trial, by the leading Jewish press and by other newspapers in this country.

The severity of their sentence is unprecedented. A sentence of death rests, reasonably, upon establishing guilt beyond reasonable doubt. Yet even in cases where no doubt existed as to the guilt of the accused, such as "Lily Sally" and "Tokyo Rose", sentences of only ten years were imposed.

In the Rosenberg case, the future of two young children, as well as the lives of their parents, are at stake. But beyond the fate of this family is the right of all people in this country to freedom of thought. This is another reason why we feel constrained to bring further light upon this extraordinary case. Can any of us, whatever our conceptions or beliefs, continue to function if the holding of unpopular opinions should make us liable to unjust prosecution and event to the threat of death?

If you feel, as we do, that justice has yet to be satisfied in the case of the Rosenbergs, you can help in three ways:

1. Join the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

2. Write us for further information, additional copies of this statement and other material on the case.

3. Contribute financially, so that we can bring the facts in this case before our fellow citizens, and to secure funds for necessary legal expenses.

-C-

Reds to Speak:

Veterans Protest Atom-Spy Rally

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Formal protests against a rally scheduled for tomorrow in behalf of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Soviet atom bomb spies awaiting execution in Sing Sing, today were made by the Jewish War Veterans and the Catholic War Veterans.

Both groups lodged protests with the owners of Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70th st., assailing the meeting as fundamentally un-American and against the public interest.

It was learned that the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars were considering similar action.

A prepared speech by the spies will be read at the meeting called by the "Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case" with leading Communists—some of them jailbirds and publicly-named security risks—as speakers and sponsors.

How the Rosenbergs, whose espionage conviction was upheld last week by the Circuit Court of Appeals, were permitted to prepare their speech in Sing Sing was not explained by the committee.

Among the speakers scheduled are William L. Patterson and Mrs. Helen Sobell.

Paterson, an avowed Communist and for years a Chicago and Detroit organizer for the Reds, recently had his passport revoked by the State Department after Patterson had gone to Europe as a spokesman for International Communism.

Mrs. Sobell is the wife of Morton Sobell, convicted as a co-conspirator of the Rosenbergs in their trial last year.

Sponsors of tomorrow's meeting include:

Nelson Algren, a Chicago writer who has marched in local May Day parades; Dr. Edward K. Barsky who recently left a Federal penitentiary after serving a term for contempt of Congress.

Also Hugh Mulzac, a former Merchant Marine captain termed by the Coast Guard a security risk and denied a ship; Herbert Aptheker, an avowed Communist writer and others with local records of Communist front affiliation.

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Meeting to Protest Rosenberg Sentence

A report on the number of American and foreign organizations which have protested the death sentence imposed upon Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, and the 30-year sentence of Morton Sobell, convicted of espionage, will be made tonight at a public meeting sponsored by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70th St., at 8 o'clock.

Speakers will include Rabbi Louis Gross, Mary Van Kleeck, William L. Patterson, Mrs. Helen Sobell, Simon Federman, the Rev. Spencer Kennard, B. Z. Goldberg, William Reuben and Albert Kahn.

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DATED MAR 12 1952

Warn of Reds' Strategy:

Meeting Hailing Spies Held Despite Protest

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Members of B'nai Brith, the largest Jewish organization in the United States, have been warned that the Communists are using the conviction of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to further subversive activities in this country.

Regional offices of the organization, which has 256,000 members, have been alerted by the Anti-Defamation League, the educational section of B'nai Brith.

Four veteran organizations resolved to fight further "defense" rallies held on behalf of the two A-bomb spies now awaiting the electric chair.

1,200 AT MEETING.

Officials of the Jewish War Veterans were present as observers at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70th St., last night where 1,200 persons cheered speakers who portrayed the Rosenbergs as "great Americans."

The meeting was held despite protests by the JWV, the Catholic War Veterans, the American Legion and the VFW.

Emanuel Goldstein, manager of Pythian Hall, said after he heard speakers denounce the government and its judges:

"We won't have these people here again."

Chief target of the speakers was Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who last year sentenced the Rosenbergs and their co-conspirator, Morton Sobell. The latter spy received 30 years.

Helen Sobell, his wife, told the audience that she spoke for the Rosenbergs and her husband when she said "We are proud, for we haven't betrayed our ideals or our friends."

Other speakers identified by Congress as sponsors or members of Communist-front organizations included Albert Kahn, Mary Van Kleeck and Joseph Brainin.

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MAR 14 1952
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B'nai B'rith Warned:

Rosenberg Case Used in Red Plot

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Members of B'nai Brith, the largest Jewish organization in the United States, have been warned that the Communists are using the conviction of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to further subversive activities in this country.

Regional offices of the organization, which has 350,000 members, have been alerted by the Anti-Defamation League, the educational section of B'nai Brith.

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Helen Sobell, his wife, told the audience that she spoke for the Rosenbergs and her husband when she said "We are proud, for we haven't betrayed our ideals or our friends."

Other speakers identified by Congress as sponsors or members of Communist-front organizations included Albert Kahn, Mary Van Kleeck and Joseph Brainin.

A message written in the death house by the two Rosenbergs was read to the audience which frequently interrupted with cheers.

Irving H. Saypol, former U.S. Attorney who prosecuted the Soviet agents, also was singled out for ridicule and abuse.

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Rally for Atom Spies Protests Treason Doom

About 1000 persons attended a rally here last night protesting the treason convictions of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, atom-bomb spies now under death sentence.

The rally was held by "The Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case" at Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70th St. The committee said it would telegraph a demand to President Truman "not to contest the defense's appeal for a reversal of the verdict and a new trial when the case is brought before the U.S. Supreme Court."

Mrs. Morton Sobell, whose husband received 30 years for complicity in the case, said: "We're proud because we have not betrayed our ideals or our friends." The rally had been attacked in advance by the Jewish War Veterans, the Catholic War Veterans, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, but there was no picketing.

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Jewish Examiner

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He Should Have Gone To The Talmud

The EXAMINER has [illegible] hysteria [illegible] of Communism. But [illegible] of the [illegible] wonder, of our time of [illegible] Communist [illegible] Russian [illegible]

This article is written [illegible] in America and that why [illegible]

By RABBI LOUIS D. GROSS

JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife Ethel, residents of the East Side of New York and parents of two young children were convicted some months ago of espionage and are now in the death house.

Recently the Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the verdict against them.

After plowing through volumes of the evidence presented in this tragic case, I am not convinced, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the Rosenbergs are guilty.

Of one thing I am sure. Had this trial been conducted at the time, or shortly after, the alleged crime was committed in 1944-45 when the U. S. and Russia were allies, the atmosphere would have been different.

It is quite possible, and very disturbing to me, that this hapless Rosenberg couple may have been victimized by the anti-Communist hysteria which has been sweeping this country with deadly effect.

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Significant

In view of the populous Jewish community of New York, it is significant that although, or shall I say, because, the prosecuting attorney in the case, Irving Saypol, is himself a Jew, not one member of the jury was Jewish.

The accusers and key figures in this case were David Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, and his wife Ruth. They were self-confessed spies. Mrs. Greenglass, an important witness against the Rosenbergs, was not even arrested. She got off scot-free. Her husband David, who admitted he committed the actual theft of secret military information and was the chief witness against his own sister and her husband, was sentenced to 15 years, which means that he will be free in seven or eight years. The Rosenbergs, who pleaded innocent, were convicted and sentenced to death.

A Deal?

It is not difficult to believe that a deal was made by the Greenglasses to save their own necks by implicating the Rosenbergs. This opinion is reinforced by the fact that a bitter business feud existed between David Greenglass and his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, in the course of which the two almost came to blows.

There is at least a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the Rosen-

ing Kaufman, though there is no reasonable doubt, sentenced the Rosenbergs to death.

A reading of the testimony tends to show, as claimed by A. and E. H. Block, defense attorneys, that at times the judge sided and favored the Government witnesses, quite hostile to the witnesses for the defense.

The harsh sentence that was pronounced, however, is unprecedented in the history of this country. Never has the death penalty been imposed by a United States Court for espionage in the time of peace. Other convicted atomic spies in this country and England in recent years received comparatively light penalties. Tokyo Rose, Axis Sally and others guilty of treason, were sentenced to 10 years in prison.

On the Spot

Why did Judge Kaufman in this case impose the extreme penalty? Did he, being Jewish, feel that he was "on the spot" because he was dealing with Jewish defendants? Did he think that the death sentence against the Rosenbergs was necessary to counteract the anti-Semitic charge of Communism against Jews in general?

Apparently, the jurist has not learned that anti-Semitism has nothing to do with the truth. The fact that the vast majority of

The Jewish Examiner

PAGE EIX

He Should Have Gone To the Talmud

The EXAMINER has time and again [illegible] its abhorrence of Communism, but we believe it is a great psychological blunder at our time to embrace [illegible] (Hitlite communism).

This article is written in the hope that democracy [illegible] in America and that only democracy [illegible]

BY RABBI LOUIS D. GROSS

JULIUS ROSENBERG and his wife Ethel, residents of the East Side of New York, and parents of two young children were convicted some months ago of espionage and are now in the death house.

Recently, the Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the verdict against them.

After plowing through volumes of the evidence presented in this tragic case, I am not convinced, beyond the shadow of doubt, that the Rosenbergs are guilty.

Of one thing I am sure. Had this trial been conducted at the time, or shortly after, the alleged crime was committed, in 1944-45 when the U. S. and Russia were fighting a common foe, it would have been different.

It is quite possible, and very disturbing, that the hapless Rosenberg couple may have been trampled by the anti-Communist hysteria which has been sweeping this country with deadly effect.

WRITE TO:
NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO
SECURE JUSTICE IN THE
ROSENBERG CASE
246 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 3-2144

Significant

In view of the populous Jewish community of New York, it is significant that although, and shall I say, because the prosecuting attorney in the case, Irving Saypol, is himself a Jew, not one member of the jury was Jewish.

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It is not difficult to believe that a deal was made by the Greenglasses to save their own necks by implicating the Rosenbergs. This opinion is reinforced by the fact that a bitter business feud existed between David Greenglass and his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, in the course of which the two almost came to blows.

There is at least a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the Rosenbergs. The presiding Justice, Irving Kaufman, thought there was no reasonable doubt and sentenced the Rosenbergs to death. A reading of the testimony tends to show, as claimed by A. and E. H. Block, defense attorneys, that at times the Judge coddled and favored the Government's witnesses, while he was hostile to the witnesses for the defense.

The harsh sentence that he pronounced, however, is unprecedented in the history of this country. Never has the death penalty been imposed by a United States Court for espionage in the time of peace. Other convicted atomic spies in this country and England in recent years received comparatively light penalties. Tokyo Rose, Axis Sally and others guilty of treason, were sentenced to a few years in prison.

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Why did Judge Kaufman in this case impose the extreme penalty? Did he, being Jewish, feel that he was "on the spot" because he was dealing with Jewish defendants? Did he think that the death sentence against the Rosenbergs was necessary to counteract the anti-Semitic charge of Communism against Jews in general?

Apparently, the jurist has not learned that anti-Semitism has nothing to do with the truth. The fact that the vast majority of Jews are anti-Communist, the fact that it is impossible for a religious Jew to be sympathetic to the Red philosophy, make not a particle of difference to anti-Semite and the fascist.

The evidence clearly shows that although the Rosenbergs were not charged with Communism and that charge was not part of the indictment, the prosecution made strenuous attempts to pin that label on them. Although no legal proof was presented, there is no doubt that the taint of Communism against the Rosenbergs was firmly fixed in the minds of the jurors.

Pretty Gesture

According to the press, Judge Kaufman announced that before passing sentence, he went to a synagogue to take counsel with his conscience and his God.

That was a pretty gesture. But he should have gone to the Talmud. Had he done so, he would have learned something that might have been helpful in this case. He would have found that Jewish tradition has always been unalterably opposed to the death penalty, which was condemned as barbaric and inhuman. The opposition to capital punishment was so strong that, according to the Talmud, when the death sentence was pronounced by the Sanhedrin, the Jewish Supreme Court once within a period of 30 years, the Rabbis denounced the Judges of the Court as "murderers." This refers to cases even when there was no reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendants. It is all the more applicable to the Rosenberg case, in which there appears to be a reasonable doubt of guilt for the crime charged.

On Wed. over 1,000 persons attended a rally by "The Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case." It would be interesting to trace what happens to the funds raised at this rally. Persons really anxious to save the lives of the Rosenbergs should rally to get the convicted atom-bomb spies to confess the full story of their espionage. For only if Julius and Ethel Rosenberg talk can they save their lives. *They have 60 days now—and 60 days more,* after the U. S. Supreme Court rejects their final appeal—in which to get a reduction in sentence, by making full disclosure. Whether they die for Russia or live for their children therefore is up to the Rosenbergs alone.

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The Lyons Den

By Leonard Lyons

T. S. Eliot, the Nobel Prizewinning poet and playwright, once attended a boarding school in Massachusetts. He was a shy, well-behaved boy at school. Eliot, in fact, was such a shy student that he recently received a letter from one of the school's officials, who pointed out that Eliot was one of the few boys who never had carved his initials anywhere on the premises. The official suggested that if Eliot now would sketch the kind of carving he liked, they would be glad to have someone do it for him now.

The Senate Committee investigating Communism is sending a special emissary to New York, on an important mission. The emissary will return to Washington with a *surprise witness*, a former high-ranking Communist who will testify about the Red conspiracy. *The witness is a woman* . . . Alec Guinness, the British star, is touring the provinces in a new play by Sam Spewack. It takes place in an ant-hill. "The actors love it," said Guinness. "We can have a picnic without leaving the stage" . . . There will be additional income tax indictments here on Monday, involving numbers racketeers . . . Frank Sinatra has been signed to appear at the Ambassador's Cocanut Grove in Los Angeles.

Capt. Henry Gellerman, of the Psychological Warfare Division in Heidelberg, tells this fable, in describing the Red demands at peace-talks: A hunter, carrying a powerful rifle, met a bear with long claws. The bear asked: "What do you want?" and the hunter said: "An overcoat for myself" . . . The hunter asked the bear: "And what do you want?" and the bear said: "My breakfast." The bear then invited the hunter to come into his den to talk it over, and the hunter agreed. The bear emerged alone, after his happy compromise: The bear had had his breakfast and the hunter had his overcoat.

Because the Kingsbridge Armory, where Sonja Henie will open her new ice revue, has large windows, the show will cost $10,000 more. Miss Henie needs complete darkness during the matinee performance so that the spotlight can play on the costumes and skaters. The windows therefore will have to be painted black, for $5,000, and then restored for $5,000 more . . . During the President's stay at the Waldorf he will visit with his former Senatorial colleague, Warren Austin . . . Louis Fischer's new book, "The Life and Death of Stalin," has just gone to press. Fischer will leave next week for a round-the world trip. He'll be away for a full year.

Sir Alexander Korda, the movie producer, lives in the grand manner. He has the penthouse at Claridge's in London. His business office is a fine house in the most fashionable part of the city. One of his friends mentioned this high-living to Korda, who scoffed: "Nonsense. It's just a legend. I am a practical man. Take my yacht, for instance." Korda's yacht is a large one, on which he cruises in the Mediterranean for many weeks. "When I spent all that money for the yacht, everybody said I was extravagant. But look at this." He showed a letter offering a huge sum for a 3-months' charter . . . "Fine, fine," said his friend. "Are you accepting it?" . . . "Rent my yacht?" replied Korda. "Certainly not."

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[illegible] received another phone call: "Now the heat's off" . . . When Bernard Gabriel does his piano recital at Carnegie Hall next month, he'll have to pay an ASCAP fee for playing "Dance of the Atoms"—although it's his own composition.

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Martin & Lewis' appeals for funds to support research into Muscular Distrophy have raised enough for research grants to Duke University, Alabama Poly and the Univ. of Iowa . . . Paul Hartman accidentally wandered into his agent's office and learned he'd been the object of a 3-day search, as replacement for Victor Moore in "Of Thee I Sing." Hartman had been spending the 3 days rehearsing for his "Break the Bank" telecast . . . Frank Costello's lawyer had his re-trial postponed because Wolff is being treated by 7 doctors for penicillin poisoning.

Last year Bert Wheeler did a straight reading on "This Is Show Business." Abe Burrows, then a member of the panel, criticized Wheeler for not adhering to comedy. Next week Wheeler returns to Broadway in "Three Wishes for Jamie." He was hired for it by director and co-author Burrows, who remembered Wheeler's straight reading and now liked it . . . Another member of the same panel, George S. Kaufman, is casting "Of Thee I Sing." Abe Stein, who wrestled in the big time for 20 years, applied for the wrestler's role and was turned down. The next day Stein appeared with 4 wrestlers, who weighed 300 lbs. each, and offered to throw them. "No," said Kaufman. "We need someone who looks like a wrestler, not someone who can wrestle."

The Fake Issue

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were found guilty of atomic espionage and sentenced to death. Nothing that happened at their trial raised serious public doubt about their guilt. Even the Communist press seemed undecided for many weeks whether to take the view that they were innocent or that they were just trying to promote world "unity" by sharing America's secrets with Russia or, finally, that the secrets were trivial anyway.

Now, belatedly and after some rewriting of the history of the trial, a thinly-veiled Communist front known as the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case is staging a shrill campaign to prove it was all a monstrous "frame-up" and to "force" the Supreme Court to upset the verdict. In the course of this campaign the committee has raised the synthetic cry that anti-Semitism motivated the prosecution, the trial judge (Irving Kaufman) and the Appeals Court which, in an opinion written by Judge Frank, upheld the verdict and sentence.

Reasonable men may, it seems to us, debate the wisdom of the death penalty. Convicted Axis agents were punished with prison sentences; there may be a question as to whether the nature of the Rosenbergs' crime—the transmission of atomic data—was sufficiently greater to warrant execution. But that is not the way the issue is being pleaded by the Rosenberg committee. The injection of the fake charge of anti-Semitism is a calculated and loathsome attempt to confuse the true issues and poison the American air.

The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and other Jewish groups have vigorously assailed the Communist propaganda campaign. The Rosenbergs are Americans who were convicted of betraying their country; like any human beings caught in the web of treason, they are tragic and wretched figures. But the effort to bestow a last-minute martyrdom upon them is a hollow Communist show. By thrusting false religious issues into the case, the Communists are inflaming the prejudices they profess to den

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DATED MAR 17 1952

1,000 Sign Plea For Rosenbergs

One thousand persons have signed a brief urging that the U. S. Supreme Court set aside the verdicts and sentences of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell for conspiracy to commit espionage, it was announced yesterday by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case.

The amicus curiae (friend of the court) brief will be submitted to the high court in the event current appeals for a rehearing by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals are denied.

The brief asserts that the trial, which led to death sentences for the Rosenbergs and a 30-year prison sentence for Sobell, "lacked guarantees of fairness . . . under the Constitution."

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TRAINING UNIT

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS!

BY HOWARD FAST

NO THOUGHTFUL American could have remained unmoved by the recent U.S. Appeals Court decision on the Rosenberg case. And no thoughtful American could say, with equal assurance, no thoughtful American could have expressed a feeling of terror and a surge of tragic memory. For this decision, unanimously upholding the death sentence pronounced on Julius and Ethel Rosenberg by a jury trying Communists under a law passed primarily with another decision—the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the Smith Act—in mind, is a decision of terror and tragedy.

Once it moved to become more than factual, more than precise, more than a matter of such a situation when very genuine fears, under the monstrous heel of fascism, their sense of pain did not immediately pass, perhaps rather did it mingle with the smell of burning flesh and finger the great enormous and so indescribable sharp sensitiveness in itself [illegible] Neither comprehension nor revenge is applicable

[illegible] death. This great [illegible] inhumanly filthy murder [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] only one epitaph: We shall not forget.

[illegible] years [illegible] Four [illegible] years [illegible] there were only nine million, such [illegible] such a rending of [illegible] which [illegible] has rarely been survived by any people and [illegible] condition of [illegible] living in so many lands [illegible] they survived, [illegible] the bulk of the Jewish people who remained alive [illegible] Hitler had passed were in the Soviet Union [illegible] United States of America. Here in our country are five million [illegible] Jewish people. I wonder what they thought when they read in their papers or heard over their radio that the decision of the Federal Circuit Court [illegible] Julius and Ethel would go to the chair.

It is not my plan or purpose here [illegible] facts of the Rosenberg case. They have been amply presented, indeed splendidly and boldly presented by William A. Reuben in the series of articles he wrote for the *National Guardian*. In printing these articles and raising up the banner of these two persecuted, maligned and innocent human beings, the *National Guardian* rendered a unique and profoundly memorable service to the best traditions of American journalism. Rarely has any news

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CLIPPING FROM THE
"Mainstream"

paper investigated in such detail, and established with such a weight of evidence, the innocence of two people convicted of a crime.

One must ask whether it would be humanly possible, or even inferentially possible, that innocence so plain, so evident, so pertinent, could have remained unknown to the executive branch of the government which instituted the prosecution, to Irving Saypol who carried through the prosecution, to Judge Kaufman who pronounced the sentences of death, or the three judges of the Court of Appeals who upheld these death sentences? This question must be asked, for only through the placing of this question can the whole and hideous nature of the Rosenberg case be seen.

ARE the Jewish people in America so blind, so *forgetful*, so dulled to the meaning of history that they themselves will not ask certain questions? Can they avoid asking why a Jewish prosecutor and a Jewish judge were assigned to this case? Can they avoid asking why the first peace-time death sentence for espionage in all the history of the United States was reserved for these two people who are Jews?

Can they avoid asking why this death sentence was pronounced for an alleged espionage in favor of a country which was not only our ally in the Second World War, but to the valor of whose troops thousands and thousands of American soldiers owe their very lives?

If American Jews cannot and do not ask these questions, if they are willing to accept with all its hideous implications this terrible judicial murder of two innocent, brave and good people, then indeed one can only hang one's head with shame and look into the future with fear and misgiving. For it would mean that the great mass of the Jewish people in America have chosen supinely to accept the fate which fascism historically reserves for Jewish people everywhere and which has been shared by Jews wherever fascism triumphed.

However, I do not and cannot believe that the Jewish masses of America will accept the decision on the Rosenberg case in any such manner. Plainly and specifically, I raise the following propositions for consideration.

It would seem to me that there was a most deliberate choice in this case of the Rosenbergs. Consider the whole pattern again. An ex-progressive, a lawyer who has become a renegade and tool of American reaction, is chosen to make a deal for David Greenglass. Under his counseling, Greenglass confesses to espionage and implicates the Rosenbergs. We have good reason to believe that immediately after their arrest, the Rosenbergs had no knowledge of what crime they had been charged with, or why they were arrested. Then the Jewish prosecutor is chosen. The case is tried amidst the worst hysteria and jingoism of the first part of the Korean war. The Jewish judge makes the incredible statement that

he communed with God before passing the death sentence. The Jewish community is told, "See, it is one of your own members who sentences these two to death." In his sentencing, the judge charges Julius and Ethel Rosenberg with responsibility for the Korean war. The compounded insanity becomes diabolically sane, and all over America Jews sense the implication of the new order, thus:

"For the Jewish people, as for the Negro people, death will be the penalty for the struggle for peace."

This to me is the content and the purpose of the Rosenberg case. All too little has been made of it, both here and in other lands. It is a case with profound implications for all the people of all the earth, and with very special and immeasurably tragic implications for the Jewish people everywhere, and most of all of course, for the five million Jewish people of the United States.

IN A SPECIAL way, the Rosenberg case defines the epoch we live in. Through the Rosenberg case, the Truman administration squarely and undisguisedly uses the death penalty for those who stand in opposition to it. More subtly, perhaps, than Adolph Hitler proceeded, more cleverly, perhaps, but with the same tactic, the Truman administration seeks to inflame anti-Semitism.

I do not say that this is Germany in 1933. This is America in 1952 and for that very reason the masses of American people still have both the time and the strength to save Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. They need not and shall not die.

It is time we learned that we live in a period when the human race is indivisible. There are no more strangers to mankind. The Rosenbergs have been offered up by the men of war, the men of death, the lords of the atom, the lords of pain, of greed, of hunger and of destruction. If the sacrifice is made, then our own flesh and blood will burn and particularly will those of us who are Jews have committed the deeper sin, the sin of breaking faith with all of the holy dead who fought against and who died fighting against the monster of fascism.

The Rosenberg case is being [illegible] Supreme Court. We urge our readers to support the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 246 Fifth Ave., New York City 3. Chairman of the committee, Joseph Brainin, has declared: "The decision of the Appeals Court should arouse all Americans to protect elementary human and legal rights by supporting efforts to reverse the conviction and the first death sentence for alleged espionage ever imposed by U.S. civil courts."

—THE EDITORS

Lays Anti-Semitism to Reds In Noise Over Rosenbergs

Anti-Defamation League Calls Turn

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN,
Staff Writer.

The Communist party, self-proclaimed champion of minorities, was accused of creating anti-Semitism this week by one of the nation's leading Jewish organizations set up to combat it.

The accusation stemmed from the CP's nationally organized campaign to win sympathy for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, the convicted atom spies sentenced to death for espionage in behalf of Russia.

'A Kind of Blackmail.'

For propaganda purposes, the party deliberately manufactured false evidence that the Rosenbergs

JUSTICE MEIER STEINBRINK.

the Virgin Islands: Profs. E Berry Borgum of New York University, Ephraim Cross of City College and Gene Weltfish of Columbia, Waldo Frank, the writer and critic; the Rev. Spencer Kennard, described as a "famous Biblical scholar," and Rabbi Louis D. Gross, publisher of the Brooklyn Jewish Examiner.

Significantly, the ADL points out, the Commies waited until almost a year after the trial started before exploiting the fake issue of anti-Semitism in an organized way. Indeed, during the trial itself, the Communist press maintained a complete blackout of news. Only on March 30, 1951, the day after the guilty verdict, did the Daily Worker take note of the dramatic trial—in a three-sentence story.

'Not Shred of Evidence.'

Actually there's "not a single shred of evidence of anti-Semitism in the case," says the ADL. The judge, prosecutor and chief prosecution witnesses were all Jewish. So was Judge Jerome Frank, who wrote the Circuit Court of Appeals opinion which unanimously upheld the conviction.

But that doesn't deter the Commies. And it's just this "kind of political chicanery that can win a large measure of success," the ADL warns.

Unless exposed!

Vienna Parley on Children Sings Soviet Tune

This column last week ventured a bold prediction. To wit: that the International Conference in Defense of Children, about to convene in Vienna, would wind up as a Soviet propaganda thumping board to beat the democracies into a pulp.

Confirmation came gratifyingly fast.

The United States delegation promptly submitted—for worldwide consumption—what it called "a number of brilliantly conceived and carefully documented reports" on the plight of the child in the U.S.

The reports ran the gamut of Daily Worker nonsense.

"Perversely enough," concluded the U.S. delegates, who thus far have remained anonymous, it is in the name of preventive war that war preparations are being made in the United States. Under the pretext of protecting our children, we are being asked to support a program that menaces our children's very lives."

How Silly Can They Get?

Two gems caught our particular fancy.

One was aimed at proving the existence of universal discrimination against kids in America. "In some states," the American participants reported gravely, "there are laws calling for officially segregated schools for the deaf, dumb, blind and mentally defective." (They evidently meant rehabilitation training schools for the handicapped.)

The second example of horrible injustice appeared as a footnote to a harangue against air-raid drills in the schools here:

"In some schools teachers have been punishing children who misbehave by making them sit near windows. The children are informed that this is the most dangerous place to be during an atomic bomb raid."

How ridiculous can you get? Not too ridiculous to satisfy Uncle Joe.

bout. . . . Wahoo gave only a air-to-middling exhibition in his -1. eight-hit defeat by Washington. . . . Allen's control was not good. And he lacked sharpness on. . . . He both Floyd Baker and . He hit Eddie Yost in the fourth. No hitter ever lost a chance for no hitter faster than Raymond d. . . . Yost leading off for Washington, slammed the first pitch into center for a single. Connie Marrero, Washington pitcher, lost his no-hit hopes just s quickly. . . . Phil Rizzuto poled to Cuban's first delivery past Mickey Vernon for a hit. Gil McDonald cannot get started at the plate. . . . His second successive base collar left him with eight straight failures, and ne hit for 11 trips to the plate. The Bombers did not score off Marrero until the sixth. . . . They had gone 13 straight innings without a run. . . . Hardly world class. In the eighth inning, Raymond nocked Mickey Grasso down, remaining the Washington catcher. During the Rizzuto-Grasso clash in the sixth, Major Ralph Houk was on his way from the bullpen to join in the fun when umpire Hurley sprang between the antagonists.

Rockaway Rally Set Tuesday on Rosenberg Case

A meeting to promote community action on the Rosenberg case will held Tuesday night at 8:30, in the Hotel Genadeen, 271 Beach 19, it was announced yesterday by Herb Greenfield, executive secretary of the Far Rockaway Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

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N.Y. The Worker
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Spy's Wife Faints at Rally Heckling

A meeting in behalf of two convicted atom spies was broken up last night by an unidentified man whose sarcastic remarks led to the collapse of the principal speaker and a spectator.

It happened in the Hotel Genadeen, 271 Beach 19th St., Far Rockaway, where about 75 persons were attending a session sponsored by the Rockaway branch of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Sobell's Wife Is Speaker.

Julius Rosenberg, 32, and his wife, Ethel, 35, are in Sing Sing awaiting execution for conspiracy to commit espionage. They were members of a spy ring through which British scientist Klaus Fuchs got atomic information to Russia.

Morton Sobell, 34, also is in Sing Sing serving a 30-year sentence for the same offense. His wife was the principal speaker at last night's meeting.

He Speaks, She Faints.

Mrs. Sobell referred to "unclean witnesses doing their tricks" at the trial, adding that "the judge is now waiting for the dead bodies of the Rosenbergs to use as a stepping stone." She said that was the way Hitler started—"by persecuting the Jews with Jewish judges."

After she finished, and some money had been collected, a well-dressed, middle-aged man arose and charged that "the whole thing is a stage show."

He wanted to know why the committee had waited a whole year after the sentencing of the Rosenbergs before starting the movement for a new trial.

Mrs. Sobell fainted.

Shouts, Collapses.

"Pay no attention to that!" the man shouted. "She'll always faint when something like this happens. She's a wonderful actress!"

Another man in the audience then got to his feet, cried "Oh, my God!" placed his hand to his heart and collapsed.

A third man fell over a chair in the excitement.

The man who had caused all this flurry hurried out of the room and ran down the street before anyone could learn who he was.

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DATED APR 30 1952

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Rosenbergs Get Delay On Spy Death Appeals

Washington, D. C., April 30 (AP).—Justice Robert Jackson of the Supreme Court today gave Julius and Ethel Rosenberg until June 7 to file appeals from their convictions for giving America's atomic secrets to [illegible] Russia.

The Rosenbergs, convicted in Federal Court in New York, are under death sentences. Jackson's action granted them a 30-day extension from the normal time for the filing of their appeals.

Have Until June 7.

Jackson also gave Morton Sobell until June 7 to file an appeal from his conviction in the same case. Sobell was sentenced to 30 years in prison.

The extensions may mean that the Supreme Court will not act on the three appeals until its new term beginning Oct. 6. The court plans to end its present term some time in June.

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N.Y. Mirror

DATED 5-1-52

Fined for Giving Out Leaflets on Rosenberg Case

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case has announced it will appeal the arrests, convictions and fines levied against two persons who were distributing an eight-page [illegible] sheet on the case, on the eve of the Fourth Anniversary celebration of Israel's independence on the evening of April 30.

"We do not believe that it is within the province of the Police Department to interfere with the lawful efforts to make the facts in the Rosenberg Case [illegible] available to the [illegible] the Committee stated. We shall therefore appeal the convictions and fines levied in the Snyder Ave. Magistrate's Court in Brooklyn before Magistrate Maglio."

The two persons were arrested near Ebbets Field, and fined $25 each, $15 for allegedly violating a Department of Sanitation regulation and $10 for "disorderly conduct."

Other groups, including the Zionist Revisionists, were also distributing material to the arriving celebrants, and the Jewish National Fund was soliciting contributions.

The Committee also announced that at a public meeting in Newark, N. J., called on a few days notice to raise fund for legal expenses, 100 persons contributed over $1,100 and pledged themselves to work untiringly for a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

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Report Hate Drive Against Rosenbergs

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, who were conficted of conspiracy to comit espionage, have become prime targets of anti-Semitic propaganda, the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case charged yesterday.

The committee cited letters which it said were being distributed through the mails, one of which reads in part, "Build a strong wailing wall with four sides and put dear little mammals and papals Rosenberg in the big middle of this wailing wall in Sing Sing and let them wail and wail and wail."

The same letter was said to ask, "What does the Jews do in return" for being "permitted" to live in the United States? "He is without exception the spy, the Saboteur, 'Commies,' Left Wingers, Infiltrators, hate mongers and all around trouble makers. To [illegible] holding of their [illegible] amateur."

The committee said it also has a sticker which is being circulated in Boston, asking, "Why do you think the long list of JEWISH Murrays, Wilson, [illegible] Rosenberg, Greenglass, Powell, Gold, Weinbaum, et al, daily appear in newspaper headlines betray our atomic secrets . . .?" The sticker, unsigned, calls for action as not Jews, the [illegible] patriots," Washington, D. C., which went through the mails, advocates death for the Rosenbergs' attorney and threatens any Supreme Court Justice who might vote for a new trial in the case.

N.Y. COMPASS

The Atom Spies—Who, Why, When

Timely Book About the Communist Conspirators

THE ATOM SPIES. By Oliver Pilat. Putnam. 312 pp., $3.50.

By GILBERT CANT
Critic, Author

It is even truer today than it was in Biblical days that there is "none so blind as those that will not see,' for the simple reason that nowadays there is more to see. Among the attractions peculiar to our age are atom bombs, and atomic spies, and native Americans trying like mad to sell out the country which has given them every gift in its power, and finally, the first civilians in the nation's history sentenced to death for treason.

Surely all this is so easy to see that even the most extreme mental myopia should not blur it. But perhaps because it is all so alien to American traditions, perhaps because of the very enormity of the faithlessness of ingrates, far too many Americans are still blind to the facts.

If any one doubts this, let him ask his fellow pinochle or poker players what is the current status of the proceedings against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were sentenced to death only 13 short months ago. I will wager that not one "informed" American out of five knows the answer.

Granted this background of national incredulity and see-nothingness, Oliver Pilat's book should serve as a lighthouse for any whose minds are not closed by prejudice. If it seems less dramatic than the agonized first-person stories of penitent spies, I think it gains an air of conviction from that fact.

Oliver Pilat never was a Communist (he might have hit the jackpot if he had); on the contrary, he was in the vanguard of politically alert Americans who, in the 1930s saw the menace of Red totalitarianism when most of us were oblivious to any but the Blackshirt and Brownshirt varieties.

For years, both as a reporter for this newspaper and as an active member of the Newspaper Guild of New York (which was then Communist-dominated), Pilat did his best to arouse his colleagues and countrymen to what he clearly saw as a clear and present danger. He had less success than he deserved. Now, in

OLIVER PILAT

this book, he is trying again. I hope he has better success this time.

Technically, the book is not perfect. It shows signs of haste, so that the complex overlapping in time and interweaving in space of a dozen or more atomic spies are not as neatly sorted out as most readers might wish.

But that is far less important than the fact that Pilat has done an immense amount of research, not only into the who and what, but into the why and wherefore, of America's atom spies. Since the phenomenon is so little recognized, let alone understood, this was a job that needed to be done.

Because most loyal Americans simply cannot grasp the mental processes of spies or traitors, they tend to shut out the very facts of espionage and treason. Pilat digs deep, and as close to the roots of treason as any but a Freudian analyst could. (And nobody would understand what a Freudian analyst would have to say about it, anyway.)

On the strength of his own interviews and inquiries, Pilat shows us the home backgrounds of such spies as Harry Gold, David Greenglass, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. He shows how each was thwarted or frustrated in some way which may seem trivial to others differently situated, but which was of unsurpassable importance to the characters themselves.

In the case of Gold, Pilat gives a fascinating insight into a pitiful double life, in which imaginary children had imaginary impasses and imaginary triumphs. Much of this was never brought out even in the trials, and has not been published before.

Most of the defendants in the American cases so far have been of Jewish extraction. Except for a few professional anti-Semites, not too much emphasis has been put on this fact. But it raises a grave question: to what extent was American society as a whole responsible for the twisted development of these transgressors, by its failure to integrate them properly into its own structure?

And despite the restraint which most of the American press has shown in handling the spies' background, the conscienceless pro-Communist press has not hesitated to raise the cry of anti-Semitism where there had been virtually none. This, too, Pilat brings out with great clarity and without belaboring the moral to be drawn.

There is a great deal in this book which many people who consider themselves competent citizens never bothered to learn in the first place, and much that others have forgotten. The book is a timely and valuable reminder. And by the way, the answer to the question above is that the Rosenbergs are still in Sing Sing death-house, awaiting an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Protests Rally for Anti-Red League

The American Jewish League Against Communism, through its executive director, Rabbi Benjamin Schultz, today objected to a rally scheduled for the night of June 17 in the Brooklyn Academy of Music by the "so-called Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg (atom spies) Case."

The league wired the Academy in "protest against lending its auditorium" to this meeting. It also said it wired Rabbi Louis D. Gross of Brooklyn, editor of a Hebrew publication, and a reputed sponsor of the rally, urging him to disassociate himself from it. The league claims the rally has been called "to stir up agitation."

"This committee," the league stated, "has been denounced by major Jewish organizations for following the Communist line that the conviction of the atom spies was somehow due to anti-Semitism."

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. N.Y. POST

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Boro Jews Denounce Rally for Rosenbergs As Red-Sponsored

Say False Issue of Anti-Semitism Is Used To Arouse Sympathy for Treasonists

The Brooklyn Jewish Community Council today condemned a rally called by the "Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case," charging that injection of the "false issue" of anti-Semitism in the defense of the two convicted atom spies was "Communist-inspired."

Dr. Arthur J. S. Rosenbaum, executive director of the council, which represents 850 borough Jewish organizations, urged all Brooklynites to "reject the spurious issue" and boycott the rally, scheduled for next Tuesday evening at the Academy of Music.

"Any group of American citizens has a right to express its views on the severity of the sentence in any criminal case," he said. "Attempts are being made, however, by a Communist-inspired group called the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

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N.Y. N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
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JUN 13 1952
FBI — NEW YORK

Jews Denounce Rosenberg Rally

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to inject a false issue of anti-Semitism into the Rosenberg case.

Efforts Condemned

"We condemn these efforts to mislead the people of this country by the unsupported charge that the religious ancestry of the defendants was a factor in this case. We denounce this fraudulent effort to confuse and manipulate public opinion for ulterior political purposes. We are confident that the people of Brooklyn will overwhelmingly reject this spurious issue."

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted of treason for transmitting atomic secrets to Russia. They are now in the Sing Sing death house awaiting execution.

Rosenbaum said that the Committee was using the claim that the Rosenbergs were convicted because they were Jews for "ulterior political purposes."

Joining in the denunciatory statement were the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, Jewish War Veterans, Union of American Hebrew Congregations and the National Community Relations Advisory Council.

AMERICA ASKS:
what is the
truth in the
ROSENBERG
case!

- Were Ethel and Julius Rosenberg REALLY proven guilty of "conspiring to commit espionage?"
- Is there, as the Jewish Press said immediately after the trial, a Jewish aspect to the case?
- Was the death sentence imposed to appease anti-Semitic hate groups?

These and other questions will be answered on

TUESDAY
June 17th 8 P.M.
Brooklyn Academy
of Music
30 Lafayette Ave.
Admission: 60 cents
(tax incl.)

Speakers:

- **Rabbi Abraham Cronbach.** *Prof. Emeritus of Social Ethics and Theology at Hebrew Union College and Jewish Institute of Religion.*
- **Rev. Reginald Bass.** *Brooklyn Central Community Church.*
- **Prof. Ephraim Cross**
- **Mrs. Helen Sobell**
- **Yuri Sobl**
- **And Others**

These are among the thousands asking for a new trial for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell: Rabbi Franklin Cohn, Judge Norval K. Harris, Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, Brig. Gen. Henry Clay Newcomer (retired), Dorothy Day, Rev. Spencer Kennard, Rev Amos Murphy, Robert Kenny, Rev. Frank Glenn White, Rev. Mother Lena Stokes, Rev. Harry F. Ward, Hon. Robert Morss Lovett, Nelson Algren, Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, B. Z. Goldberg, Waldo Frank, and others

Auspices:

National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

JOSEPH BRODSKY, Chairman

DAVID RIPKA, Exec. Sec'y

164 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 10, N.Y. (CH 2-7218)

Tickets may be purchased in advance or at door

Rosenberg Meeting Barred, Is Shifted

A public meeting on the Rosenberg case, set for tonight at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, was scheduled for another hall late yesterday after the Academy had cancelled its contract with the sponsors as the admitted result of a campaign of pressure.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, which has been leading a campaign in behalf of the New York couple under death sentence on conviction of espionage conspiracy, announced the meeting would be held instead at the Biltmore, 2230 Church Ave., Brooklyn.

The committee had obtained an order from Justice Keogh in Brooklyn Supreme Court, requiring the Academy management to show cause this morning why it should not be required to honor its contract, but it was indicated this action will be dropped in view of the hiring of another hall. A spokesman said the committee felt it had a solid case, but that its primary concern was that the meeting proceed on schedule.

SEE: "The Right of Protest: Free Speech vs. Pressure," by Ted O. Thackrey, Page 18.

The contract for the Academy of Music was dated May 21. The cancellation notice, mailed Friday, was received by the sponsors yesterday morning.

H. T. Swin, managing superintendent, wrote that the cancellation was based on the protest of "reputable organizations" that had been using the hall, and "also the news and editorial protest of the Brooklyn Eagle." He referred to "the animus which has been aroused" and wrote that "the purposes and aims of the Brooklyn Institute," which controls the Academy, "would be damaged by such a meeting on its premises."

The Eagle has been heavily attacking the scheduled meeting. Last week it prominently displayed a statement by the Brooklyn Jewish Community Council calling anti-Semitism a "false issue" in the Rosenberg case and "Communist-inspired." The Eagle editorially associated itself with this blast at the meeting.

Swin told THE COMPASS that the cancellation had been voted by the trustees of the city-owned Academy on the basis of attacks on the meeting and demands for denial of the hall, but he declined to identify the sources of these demands, except for an allusion to a story in the Eagle last week.

This, however, mentioned only the Jewish Community Council and groups affiliated with it. A spokesman for the Council told THE COMPASS that that organization had never asked for cancellation of the hall and said that its statement, while severely critical of the sponsoring committee, had not "even" urged a boycott of the meeting, although the Eagle editorial interpreted the statement as a call for a boycott.

In obtaining its show cause order, the Rosenberg committee charged that the Academy had 26 days to act but gave the sponsors only one day's notice, that it knew from the outset what the meeting was about, and that it reported receiving protests three weeks ago but showed no intention of doing anything about them.

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Hennington

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N.Y. COMPASS

N.Y. ____

DATED JUN 17 1952

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c/o Rosenberg

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Academy of Music Bars A-Spy Rally

Affair Shifted to Flatbush Site —Leftists Assail Eagle Editorial

A rally on behalf of the convicted atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, scheduled to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music tonight, was switched to the Biltmore, 2230 Church Ave., after permission to use the Academy had been withdrawn.

Robert E. Blum, president of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which operates the Academy of Music, said in a statement:

"On the basis of information in an editorial in the Brooklyn Eagle on June 13 and similar information from other sources, we believed the proposed rally would be detrimental to the Academy and withdrew permission for its use."

Earlier, the Communist Daily Worker had charged the Academy "broke its contract" with the rally sponsors," reporting pressure by the Brooklyn Eagle.

Thackrey Joins In

A similar story appeared in the leftist Daily Compass, and the publisher of that paper, Ted C. Thackrey, in a signed editorial charged the Academy acted "at the last moment, after a violent attack upon the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case by the Brooklyn Eagle and by other self-appointed guardians of our commonweal."

The Eagle on June 17 published the fact that the Brooklyn Jewish Community Council, representing 850 borough Jewish organizations, had condemned the rally, charging that injection of the "false issue" of anti-Semitism in the defense of the Rosenbergs had been "Communist-inspired."

In its editorial the following day the Eagle noted that the

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CLIPPING FROM THE
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Academy of Music Bars A-Spy Rally

Continued from Page

American Jewish Committee, B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League, Jewish War Veterans and other groups had joined in the council's denunciation.

The Eagle declared it was "glad to associate itself with all these fine, representative Jewish groups denouncing the 'Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.'"

'Fraudulent Effort . . .'

The Brooklyn Jewish Community Council statement labeled the attempts "to inject the false issue of anti-Semitism" as "efforts to mislead the people" and a "fraudulent effort to confuse and manipulate public opinion for ulterior political purposes."

It declared the council was "confident the people of Brooklyn will overwhelmingly reject this [illegible]

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Doom of Rosenbergs Blamed on Race Bias

Charges that anti-Semitism was behind the death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, were voiced last night at a rally of the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, held at the Biltmore, 2230 Church Ave. Protests by leaders of 850 borough Jewish organizations had led to withdrawal of the meeting from the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The Brooklyn Jewish Community Council declared, however, that the "Communist-inspired" rally was raising the false issue of anti-Semitism for "fraudulent" purposes. Included among organizations joining in this view were the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League and the Jewish War Veterans.

A turbulent crowd of more than 1,000 heard speakers at the rally declare that the trial of the Rosenbergs, now awaiting execution at Sing-Sing, and of Morton Sobell, sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, was a

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N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE
JUN 18 1952

Rosenberg Trial Bias Charged

Continued from Page 1

"travesty of justice" based solely on anti-Semitism.

Albert Kahn, one of the principal speakers, declared that "some so-called Jewish leaders have branded our efforts to save the Rosenbergs as Communistic . . . As traitors to the Jewish people they should be marked with the brand of Cain."

Kahn, "anti-fascist writer"

and president of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, on the attorney general's list of subversive organizations, charged that the Rosenberg death sentences were "the first sacrifices in this country on the altar of war." He added, to the accompaniment of a roaring ovation from the floor: "We do not intend to fight another."

Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of Morton Sobell, in a trembling, small voice argued that "unclean witnesses told their story before a prosecutor who is now a judge (Supreme Court Justice Irving H. Saypol), and before a judge (Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman), who wants to use the bodies of the Rosenbergs as a stepping stone."

Rabbi Meyer Sharff of Temple Ansche Pokeitlief in Williamsburg, attired in traditional rabbinical orthodox dress and speaking in Yiddish, blamed "a judge who was a Jew with an inferiority complex."

Of himself Rabbi Sharff said: "No one can accuse me of being a Communist. During the Revolution in Russia, they shot my 16-year-old boy because he was the son of a bourgeois."

"Grave doubts as to the guilt of the Rosenbergs" were expressed by Joseph Brainin, chairman of the committee, who called the trial "an infringement of American justice."

The Rev. Dr. Reginald H. Bass of the Central Community Church of Brooklyn, said that the right of free speech had been challenged by the press. A crescendo of hisses greeted the mention of the Brooklyn Eagle.

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Gloria Agrin, attorney, said the Rosenbergs were convicted because they were for peace and progress and as a warning to all those who held the same ideas."

The peaker, who represented Dr. W. E. B. Dubois when he was tried and acquitted on charges of being a foreign agent in the Stockholm Peace Petition campaign, asked her audience:

"Is this a reason to sentence people to death?"

"They are innocent. This frameup could have taken place in Nazi Germany." She concluded with the assertion that "the Rosenbergs and Sobell are noble people."

Other speakers were Rabbi Dr. Abraham Cronbach, professor emeritus of Hebrew Union College, and president of the Jewish Peace Fellowship, Yuri Suhl, Yiddish novelist; Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of Colin English, one of the "Trenton Six," and Prof. Ephraim Cross of C. C. N. Y., who assailed "the double standard of justice."

A large banner stretching across the rear of the speakers'

Vultures and Victims

By Max Lerner

I witnessed something on Tuesday night that stirred me both to anger and to compassion. I went to Flatbush, to the meeting held by the so-called *Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case*. The meeting was run and dominated by the Communists, and my anger was at the cynicism with which they exploited the emotions of good people for an evil cause. My compassion was for the people who came to the meeting, almost all of them Jewish residents of Brooklyn, not knowing that the Communist clique, who ran the meeting, cared no more for the Rosenbergs than they had once cared for the Alters and Ehrlichs who had been murdered by the Russian Commissars.

The case of the atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, is one of almost unrelieved ugliness and degradation; during the whole Flatbush meeting one listened in vain for a single hard fact that would cast a serious doubt on their guilt. The speakers stressed that those on whose testimony the Rosenbergs were convicted had betrayed the close ties of blood. It is a true fact, and a shattering one. Yet it is a sword that cuts both ways. David Greenglass could not have sent his sister to her doom unless she had involved him in a real conspiracy to steal atom secrets for the Russians.

Albert Kahn made the collection speech. He read a message from the Rosenbergs and when he got to the payoff sentences his eyes filled with tears and his words stuck in his throat. A heap of five and ten dollar bills, and hundreds of dollar bills came to the platform, $3,500 worth.

Yet I do not think the primary purpose of the meeting was to milk these people of their greenbacks. The main purpose was to spread the Communist legend that the American Government is anti-Semitic.

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I am fed up with that legend, and with the efforts of the Communist clique to exploit the fears and sensitivities of American Jews. The note was struck in Rosenberg's letter from prison. "We are as innocent of espionage and treason," he wrote, "as were our 6,000,000 brothers and sisters who were put to death in the gas chambers of Europe." The same note was repeated in almost every speech. It is time that someone called the lie that it is. What has happened to the Rosenbergs had nothing to do with their being Jewish.

* * *

The climax of the evening was a speech by a little orthodox Rabbi, Meyer Sharff, of Williamsburg. He wore a skull cap and a long black coat with prayer shawl under it and a magnificent growth of beard. He was the prize catch of the cynical men who ran the meeting. He spoke in Yiddish with long Hebrew quotations from the Holy Books. No one could accuse him, he said, of being a Communist—and the crowd laughed. The reason, he explained, was that the Communists in Russia had killed his 16-year-old son as the son of a bourgeois father—and no one laughed a bit. What seemed to weigh in his mind was that Judge Kaufman, who passed the death sentence on the Rosenbergs, was himself a Jew, and inclined to lean backward. I agree that the death penalty was unprecedented and harsh. But I wondered how loudly the Communists would shout out sometime if the judge had not happened to be Jewish.

* * *

I looked around the room, and what I saw were vultures and victims. The vultures were the half-pint commissars, exploiting the emotions of unsuspecting Jews. The victims were the group of lower middle class men and women, huddled together in anxiety. I keep thinking of the little orthodox rabbi. He seemed to me a genuine person, with a religious passion and a sense of kinship with his people. He knew that the Communists hated and destroyed Jewish communities everywhere inside the iron curtain. Why did he let himself be used by them?

I think it was because he had dwelt so long over the memory of the centuries of scars his people had suffered. Even in a free America it is a hard thing to erase the memory of those scars. That is why it is so unforgivable for the Communists to keep spreading the lie about the Rosenberg case. It is an insult to the overwhelming number of American Jews, who hate every form of totalitarianism, and it is a mockery of the millions of Jewish martyrs in Europe.

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NIGHT SUPERVISOR
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TRAINING UNIT

LEO HUBERMAN

The Rosenbergs Got the Limit —They're Not Big Corporations

* * *

I DID NOT COVER the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, nor have I read the record of the case. I am not, therefore, in a position to know whether or not they are guilty of the charge of entering into an atomic espionage conspiracy on behalf of the Soviet Union in 1944-1945.

But this I do know: even on the assumption that they are guilty, *the imposition of the death sentence was a monstrous injustice.*

It was an injustice because at worst, even if guilty as charged, the Rosenbergs were helping an ally, not an enemy. There were others whose actions could easily be construed as giving aid to the enemy in wartime—what was their penalty?

Compare the sentence given the Rosenbergs with the punishment meted out to big corporations and their employees charged with—and admittedly guilty of—the crime of endangering the lives of our armed forces by selling defective engines to the Army Air Force, defective steel plate to the Navy, and defective wire and cable to the Army.

Take, for example, the Curtiss-Wright Corp., whose subsidiary company, Wright Aeronautical, had been furnished "with the finest plant and machinery available at *Government expense.*" What came out of this plant for the Army Air Force engaged in a death struggle with the Nazis?

SWORN TESTIMONY presented to the Senate's "Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program" (the Truman Committee), in 1943, gives the answer:

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"Engines were built and sold to the Government which were leaking gasoline . . .

"Inspectors were threatened with transfer or other disciplinary action *if they did not accept engines* which were leaking gasoline, and even during the committee's investigation one inspector was actually transferred for the sole reason that he refused to accept, for the government, an engine which was leaking gasoline . . .

"A substantial number of airplanes using this engine have had crashes in which engine failures were involved."

Anyone given the death sentence or even put in jail for selling defective engines to the United States Government? Don't be silly. Three days after the Truman Committee made its report, Acting Secretary of War Robert Patterson issued a statement which admitted the truth of "the greater part of the information furnished by the Truman Committee," but went on to say that Curtiss-Wright had "responded to every call made by the armed forces, and its performance on the whole has been creditable."

ANOTHER REPORT of the Truman Committee is entitled "Concerning Faking of Inspections of Steel Plate by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation." The steel plate was sold to the United States Navy. On the stand before the committee, J. Lester Perry, president of Carnegie-Illinois, said that the breaking up of the tanker Schenectady during its trial run on January 16, 1943, was *not due to the* failure of steel.

Senator Brewster of Maine then read *from a report of the American Bureau of Shipping* that the broken steel on the Schenectady was "brittle" *and "more like* cast iron than steel."

But Mr. Perry was not discomfited. (They have thick hides, these big corporation presidents.) "In any event," he replied, "the plate at the point where the break began was not a product of the Irvin Works."

Further questioning, however, revealed that the plate was a product of the Homestead Works of the same company. "That," said Senator Ferguson, "is where the men at the Irvin plant were taught to cheat. You don't like that word; have you a better one?"

Were any of the superior officers of the Carnegie-Illinois Corp. who gave the orders *to fake and falsify* the analyses of the quality and strength of steel for the wartime *use of the United States Government* given the death sentence? Don't be naive. The Carnegie-Illinois Corp. is a subsidiary of U. S. Steel, the biggest steel manufacturer in the world. That kind of company doesn't ever get that kind of justice.

EVEN MORE REVEALING was the case of the Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. and five of its top officials charged with conspiracy to manufacture and sell defective wire and cable to the Government of the United States.

The indictment charged the conspirators with knowing that "the use of such defective wire and cable not meeting said tests would endanger the lives of men in the military of the United States and would cause the loss of equipment and territory and would threaten the welfare of the United States in the war."

There was no dispute as to the facts. The defendants admitted devising phony testing apparatus to fool Signal Corps inspectors. The general manager of all Anaconda plants told the foremen they had to get the wire past the government inspectors. "Anyone who is not able to get the wire by these jerk Government inspectors," he said, "ought not to have a job in the plant."

Workers testified that they were warned never to talk to the inspectors; those employees who objected to the fake testing were *transferred to other jobs.*

All the defendants entered a plea of nolo contendre which, as the judge pointed out, was equivalent to a plea of guilty. Here they were, then, Anaconda Wire and Cable and five of its top officials before the bar of justice in that Attorney General Biddle called "one of the most reprehensible cases of defrauding the Govern-

ment and endangering the lives of American soldiers and sailors ever to come to the attention of the Department of Justice."

WHAT WAS the punishment inflicted on this great corporation and its officials admittedly guilty of what could only be termed deliberate sabotage of the war effort?

Judge Thomas W. Slick was anxious to be fair. He was not going to be swayed by public clamor. He said so in pronouncing sentence: "I know how the public feels. You go out on the street, I imagine, and ask the public how they feel about men of this kind, and they say they ought to have the limit. The trouble is they don't know the facts. They think of our war effort, their emotion is patriotic rather than the administration of mere justice."

(Senator Bone, speaking on the Senate floor about the case, indicated that he understood the feelings of the public. "Some parent might think of a dead boy on Guadalcanal who might have died because an Anaconda cable did not function. It might make him want to take one of these Anaconda boys in his two strong hands and do something to him. American fathers and mothers still love their boys very deeply.")

Judge Slick went on: "I think you will agree with me that Mr. Hart (manager of the Marion plant) is not of the criminal type to start with; he is not a man who would rob a bank or steal an automobile and take it across the state line, or use the mails to defraud. He did, I think, participate or he admits his guilt in participating, in this avoidance."

(Comment by Senator Bone: "The judge refers to this offense as an 'avoidance.' A nice word for a terrible act. Senators, that is a hell of a way to characterize the deliberate production of faulty cable which might cost the lives of thousands of boys if they attempted to use it on a battlefield.")

Judge Slick wrestled with the problem a while longer and finally came up with his sentence:

Anaconda—a fine of $10,000 and costs.

Mr. Johnson (general manager of all Anaconda mills)—a fine of $10,000.

Mr. Hart—a fine of $10,000.

Mr. Carpenter (plant superintendent at Marion)—a fine of $500.

Mr. Bishop (chief inspector at Marion)—a fine of $500.

Mr. Kunkle (assistant chief inspector)—a fine of $100.

In addition: Johnson, 2 years; Hart, 18 months; Bishop, 1 year and 1 day.

All prison sentences suspended.

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case needs money. Its address is 240 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Assailed by Jews:

Leftists Holding Rally for 2 Spies

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

A left-wing committee denounced by Jewish groups for its attempts to create a false religious issue for Red propaganda purposes opens a series of demonstrations for A-bomb spies Ethel and Julius Rosenberg tonight.

The "National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case," last week kicked out of Brooklyn's Academy of Music, has scheduled a rally for the convicted Soviet espionage agents at Manhattan Towers, Broadway and 76th st.

The same group, denounced by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish League Against Communism and the Jewish War Veterans, will hold another meeting at Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton st., Thursday.

The committee, which has Red ex-convicts and persons with long Communist records among its sponsors, claims that its speakers for both demonstrations include Dr. Annette Rubenstein, Rabbi Meyer Shurff, Yuri Suhl and Mrs. Helen Sobell.

The latter is the wife of Morton Sobell, convicted as a co-conspirator with the Rosenbergs and now serving a 30-year prison sentence for espionage.

The committee was ordered out of the Academy of Music last week after the city-controlled building operators had decided that the presence of the pro-Red group was against the best interests of the Academy.

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Call Chicago Parley On Rosenberg Case

The Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case announced yesterday that a Midwest conference on the case will be held in Chicago Saturday and Sunday.

Among the participants, the committee said, will be Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, professor emeritus of Hebrew Union College; the Rev. W. N. Reid, of the Wayman A. M. E. Church; Rabbi S. Burt Yompol, of Chicago, and Octavia Hawkins, of the UAW-CIO. The chairman will be novelist Nelson Algren.

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AUG 15 1952
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The New Leader 2-8-52

By Lucy S. Davidowicz

The Communists and the Rosenberg Case

AT A MEETING recently called in New York by the Communist-front "Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case," a speaker, carried away by his own eloquence, shouted with passion that the law of this land still was that anyone is innocent until proven guilty. The audience applauded wildly. For the moment, it seemed they had all forgotten that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg had been tried before a jury of their peers and found guilty of participating in a wartime espionage ring to provide the Soviet Union with secret atomic military information.

The Rosenbergs were convicted on March 30, 1951, and sentenced to death the following week. Six months later, the "progressive" (and Progressive party) *National Guardian* announced formation of the "Committee to Secure Justice, etc." In January 1952, the Committee got down to work—calling meetings, publishing literature, raising funds, and distributing petitions for a new trial.

What kind of "justice" is the Committee trying to "secure"? The Rosenbergs' defense counsel has appealed the conviction on grounds of insufficient evidence and the impossibility of obtaining a fair trial in an atmosphere of alleged anti-Communist hysteria. Whether this argument has any merit will be decided by the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, its exploitation is the immediate concern of the domestic Communist apparatus.

The Rosenberg conviction is exploited primarily as an example of the imminence of fascism in America, to wit: Two Americans have been the objects of an "outrageous frame-up" and sentenced to death for "political non-conformity." Every piece of literature, every speech at a Rosenberg meeting drives home this message, whose corollary is: "If the Rosenbergs die, . . . every Communist, every progressive will be hauled away to concentration camps and death houses." This message, taken verbatim from an address at a Rosenberg rally, is reiterated in every conceivable form.

On appropriate occasions, the Rosenberg committee adds another handle to the argument of "political non-conformity"—that of "anti-Semitism." Since the Rosenbergs are Jews, their conviction is being used to "prove" that the United States is embarking on a full-scale program of anti-Semitism. This line has been clearly enunciated by William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, the Communist party's legal arm. In a press release issued to the Anglo-Jewish press in March (but not published anywhere), Patterson, an expert on "genocide," declared:

"The lynching of these two innocent American Jews, unless stopped by the American people, will serve as a signal for a wave of Hitler-like genocidal attacks against the Jewish people throughout the United States."

According to some former Communists, Soviet agents, in setting up [illegible] Jews and members of minority groups to carry out dubious missions, so that, in the event of exposure, public hostility will be diverted away from the Communist apparatus toward these minority groups. The Communists also seek in this way to provide themselves with a fertile area for agitation and propaganda among these insecure minorities whose insecurity the Communists themselves have helped to increase.

In the case of the fellow-travelers and gullible liberals, the Communist technique is the same. After having carefully built up a towering structure of propaganda about American "fascization," "thought control," "anti-Communist hysteria," etc., and after having convinced many liberals that Buchenwald is just around the corner, the Communists now come along with the fantastic allegation that the Rosenbergs were convicted for "political non-conformity." Thus, having first created a sense of political insecurity among "progressives," the Communists then proceed to "prove" their case. They hope to reap the crop of sympathy and support grown from the seeds of fear, mistrust and falsehood they have planted.

It is impossible to judge how much of an impact the Rosenberg committee has had. Probably very little outside of those circles already infected with CP propaganda. But the committee has, to some small extent, been successful in getting support because of the harshness of the death sentence. Many people would like to see the death sentence commuted, though they have no doubt as to the Rosenbergs' guilt.

But past experience has taught that the Communists are least of all concerned with the lives of those who serve them. In any case, the Rosenberg committee has not expressed any desire for commutation of the death sentence, because it is committed to declaring the Rosenbergs' innocence. It may well be that the Communist party would prefer to have two dead martyrs rather than two live potential witnesses against it.

LUCY S. DAVIDOWICZ, *an expert on Communist appeals to minorities, has contributed to* Commentary, *the* Men-

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ADVERTISEMENT

SAVE THE ROSENBERGS!

Will you permit the Rosenbergs, young Jewish parents of two small children, to be put to death — in the face of grave doubt of their guilt?

A new trial is still possible . . . Presidential clemency can save their lives.

2 RALLIES TO HELP SAVE THE ROSENBERGS – NOW!

BROWNSVILLE
Wed., Oct. 22nd., 8 P.M., Sub. 50c
Premier Palace, 505 Sutter Ave.
PROMINENT SPEAKERS
Rabbi Meyer Sharff
Mrs. Martha Sabell
Bessie Mitchell
Michael Wallis
Sterle Ayrie

UNION SQ., OCT. 29th
WEDNESDAY
After Work,
4:30 to 7 P.M.
Prominent Speakers of all Political and Religious Faiths

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE
1050 Sixth Ave., New York
VOLUNTEER TYPISTS, CLERKS ETC. PLEASE APPLY

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7,500 At Rally For Rosenbergs

Pledges of support in the campaign to save the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now in the *Sing Sing death house*, came yesterday from 7,500 New Yorkers.

Standing for 2½ hours in the cold and rain at Union Square, the crowd cheered its indorsement of plans to bring pressure on President Truman to grant executive clemency to the couple, convicted of atomic espionage.

Leaders of the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs reported that 100,000 signatures had been obtained on postcards urging Truman to commute the death sentences, the first ever imposed on any U. S. citizen in time of peace. The committee's goal is 1,000,000 cards.

Messages of sympathy and support came from labor federations in France, Italy, Australia, Israel and Mexico.

Among the speakers were Rabbi Meyer Sharff, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Amos Murphy, Boston, Mrs. Bessie Mitchell, sister of Collis English of the "Trenton Six," Mrs. Emily Alman, a neighbor of the Rosenbergs and treasurer of the committee, Sol Tischler, American Labor Party candidate for Assembly in the 4th A. D. and president of Local 140, CIO United Furniture Workers, and Frank Fisk and Bob Edwards, of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers' Union.

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Walter Winchell
Of New York

Man About Town

President Truman and dghtr Margaret may be interested in a certified standing offer of $15,000 per week for a 5 minute teevy appearance. He to play the piano and Margaret to sing on the Arthur Murray program. The source is the Conaway Agency's Robert Maurice. He swears the agency has several similar offers...B. Baruch went to sleep happy after Connecticut went for Ike, for whom he voted. We reported (for 3 months) that he would vote for Ike and every time we did so—it was "denied" in a local col'm which has denied 14 WW recent items since confirmed...The election statement the Prez promised (and never made) will probably be: "Now you know why I didn't run"...Memo for Senator Benton's crepe: "Go on Borey Yellow's program and get defeated!"...Raymond G. Swing, the Voice of America's chief news commentator, plans to resign from the Dept. of State after completing an around-the-globe trip...The Election cost The Mob (from Coast to Coast) a mint—even for many of the percentage boys...Macy's has rec'd 23 calls from chucklers who said: "Would it be possible *sometime* this week to arrange for the use of your most prominent window?"

A pro-Commy committee, which has been trying to get a new trial for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg (the atom spies sentenced to death), plan a dramatic appeal to Eisenhower for clemency. They will also appeal to the public, asking for spiritual guardians for their two children...Leftwingers are readying a squeeze play to entrap Ike. They will clamor for the appointment of a commission of phony liberals—to study Internal Security and Communism. To whitewash and play down the Red menace...The "A.V.T." fellow-traveler we warned about, Alfred Van Tassel (fired by Trygve Lie from his high UN post), was branded here last Spring and again the other b'cast.

The Louella Parsons-Jimmy McHugh romance is now no secret in Hollyweird. We tipped it here long ago. Happy Merger!... No money will be appropriated this Yule for Christmas decorations in Post Offices...Hepburn refused to play "The Millionairess" longer than the scheduled 10 weeks. The box-office is refunding a lot of coin. Kate is well-heeled but her cast ain't...Sharman Douglas' most ardent fan is one of the Hope Diamond tribe, now trying to unmarry...Hal Stanley is Nancy Sinatra's every-nighter... Charlie Laughton is under orders from medics to quit...Nancy and Henry Stern, married over 17 years, debunk the skewp (by an envious Showbiz competitor) she would next marry a producer... Rosemary Colligan (who was just Mike Todd's Oned Only) does the Tavern on the Green with G. Raft...Adlai can always play the Copa (or Chicago's Chez Paree) and open with this howl: "Well, folks, The funniest thing happened to me on the way to the White House!"

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JUL 2 0 1953

On Nov. 17th at 4:15 p. m. at the Board Room of the Sinclair Oil offices (630 Fifth Avenue), a meeting will be held to confirm our tip that Sinclair, which owns 86 percent of Venezuela Petroleum, "will soon marry it." Stockholders in both companies will decide... Att'n Comm. Monaghan: We are planning the first of the annual benefits (at Madison Sq. Garden in the Spring) for the Widows and Families of N. Y. Police and Firemen killed on duty. It will be bigger than our last Navy Relief Show. The tickets will be paid for by Mr. and Mrs. Greater New York and a few millionaires we know... Great suggestion from Mrs. H. B. Morgan of Ware Shoals, S. C.: "Dear Mr. W.: Please suggest that at Eisenhower's inaugural, the best seats and standing room be reserved for widows and children of our men killed in Korea—with all wearing Gold Stars over their hearts or on mourning bands."

C. W. Mackay of The Baltimore Afro-American (which embraced Josephine Baker and lynched us) has the reddest face...On that editorial page (rated as a leading Democratic Negro voice) Mackay takes his place with Merkle of the Giants (who in a World's Series forgot to touch 2nd base); Snodgrass (same team) who dropped a fly that lost a World's Series, and the Chi Trib, which gave the '48 election to Dewey...Get this from its Nov. 8 edition..."Hail To The New Chief! Congratulations to the 31th President of the U. S.—Adlai E. Stevenson! He won by a squeak, but he won. He must accord a full share of the credit for his victory to a tough, little, never-say-die ex-artillery captain from Missouri, Harry Truman. The new President also is indebted to the colored Democrats. Ahead of him is no easy task. It should invite our prayers, not envy." ...Amen, Brother, Amen!

To the President-Elect!: A Voice of America official, under investigation by State Dept. security people, has just been given a top job in Europe! (Oh, General!)...Watch out for Max Lowenthal! Often labeled as a pinko-sympathizer (by Congressmen), he is trying to figger out how he can infiltrate your administration! General, you know I wouldn't give you any hearsay or undocumented stuff. Please get someone now to work on these peculiar people...How about Cong. Velde of the House Un-American Activities Committee (he's a former FBI guy), who knows his way around!

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EXECUTION STAY ~~DENIED~~

But Rosenbergs Win a Hearing Tomorrow in Federal Court

Refusing to stay the execution date of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, convicted Soviet atom spies, Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld yesterday, ordered the Government to show cause tomorrow why the convictions should not be invalidated. The couple is scheduled to be executed in Sing Sing prison the week of Jan. 12.

Emanuel Bloch, counsel for the Rosenbergs, said he would argue tomorrow for a full hearing, which could take as long as a month, to show that the Rosenbergs' convictions were the result of "unfairness, fraud, perjury known to the authorities, and the purported core of the crime — the transfer of secret information — was not a crime."

United States Attorney Myles J. Lane argued that Judge Weinfeld had no jurisdiction to sign the order, that the matter must be taken before the sentencing judge, Irving R. Kaufman.

In signing the temporary order, Judge Weinfeld said the defense might renew its application at the hearing. He added that the defense had not shown any great urgency in asking for the stay ~~at this time~~.

Phone Directories Combed In Campaign to Round Up Signatures for Petitions

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN,
Staff Writer.

The approaching execution of A-bomb spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg has given birth to a sympathy campaign without parallel in the long, fruity history of Red propaganda ventures.

In intensity, gross distortions, far-flung operations and cash resources, the Communists are outmatching even themselves.

Otherwise peaceful residents of Forest Hills, Park Ave., Flatbush and the Bronx—folks who have never been on a sucker list in their lives—are being deluged with appeals to help the "frame-up victims."

Phone Directories Used.

With the electrocution date set for Jan. 12, telephone directories are now used to supplement the usual "front" lists of prospective suckers. Phone subscribers with unlisted numbers are having the bite put on them, too, in what has become a major rallying-issue for world Communism.

In the past few months, Rosenberg literature has been circulated at churches of all denominations throughout the city. And what's happening in New York is repeated throughout the nation.

Focal point of the drive is an outfit that goes by the name of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, with headquarters at 1050 Sixth Ave. Its daily press releases, circulars and pamphlets could properly be tagged "Manufactured in Moscow."

Anti-Semitic Issue.

Ignoring entirely the iron-bound evidence produced at the espionage trial, they're pitched the two propositions: first, the Rosenbergs, now in the death house at Sing Sing, were convicted because they tried to prevent another world war; and, second, they're victims of "a plot against Jews." Ignored also, naturally, is the fact the Jewish War Veterans, American Jewish Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and other Jewish groups have accused the committee of manufacturing the false issue of anti-Semitism.

The committee reportedly has already raised $100,000. Most of its propaganda goes out by direct mail. Yesterday, it offered to place full-page ads in five leading New York dailies.

Seek Executive Clemency.

Its latest mailing, dated Nov. 26, is a printed letter addressed "Dear Friend" and urging the recipient to join "hundreds of thousands of people in the United States" who have written President Truman to grant executive clemency. Unless the President "spares their lives," notes the appeal, the executions "may take place during the Chanukah and Christmas season."

Enclosed is a printed post card petition addressed to the President, which the committee has distributed by the hundreds of thousands; a circular headed, "The Rosenbergs Must Not Die," and a return envelope for contributions. The money goal is set at $50,000 for ads, radio and TV programs and direct mail.

Million Message Drive.

Less than a month earlier, the committee had launched a "Million Message" campaign for clemency in a dozen of the nation's largest cities, urging letters and telegrams to the White House. And, in the final, unsuccessful appeal to the Supreme Court last month, it handed up a brief for a new trial, bearing no less than 50,000 signatures. These, according to the committee, were rounded up by 3000 sympathizers who rang doorbells for six months. Four-fifths of the names came from outside New York City.

Dr. Ward's Name Used.

One of the signers the committee singled out as "an outstanding leader" was listed as "Dr. Harry F. Ward, professor emeritus of christian theology at Union Theological Seminary and former chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union." The committee neglected to say that Dr. Ward, who has an almost interminable record of Communist associations, left the ACLU in 1940 when it barred Communists from office.

In another release it hailed the support of a Catholic priest, Father Clarence E. Duffy, who denounced the death sentence as "legalized killing" and demanded that the government return to the "Christian way." The fact that the Archdiocese of New York had long since withdrawn Father Duffy's privilege of saying mass publicly was, of course, not mentioned.

After he imposed the death penalty April 5, 1951, Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman received about 10,000 pieces of mail. About 99 percent were favorable. Then there was a lull until the Rosenberg committee started functioning last January.

The incoming mail since has overwhelmingly favored a lighter sentence. The Red campaign was working.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN

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PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

An Editorial

Communism At Work—Americans Wake Up!!

Last week a fraud was perpetrated against two of Bayside's best known clergymen, the Rev. Howard C. Shaffer Jr. pastor of the Bayside Colonial Church and the Rev. Robert Ryan, pastor of the Community Baptist Church of Bayside.

Both men have been members of our community for more than ten years and both enjoy excellent reputations for their untiring efforts as christian gentlemen, to make of this community a better place in which to live.

As many of you undoubtedly read or learned, these Bayside clerics, along with four other Queens clergymen, were visited by two neighborhood women who were making a 'community' appeal for clemency for the convicted atomic spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The Rosenbergs face the death sentence in Sing Sing Prison for having been convicted of selling atom bomb secrets to Russia.

As United States citizens they received a fair and just trial and were found to be enemies of this country and traitors of this government. Thus convicted, they were sentenced to die. The three other defendants, meanwhile, self-confessed spies of another government, were given jail sentences which they are now serving.

The women, appealing for clemency for the Rosenbergs, told a convincing story to the Bayside ministers and appealed to their sense of justice and humanity as Men of God and stressed the cruelty of the death sentence which if completed would deprive the Rosenberg children of their parents.

Acting in good faith and swayed by the pathetic appeal, the clergymen signed the petition which was handed to them.

They were very surprised when a few days later they saw the statement that was being distributed throughout Queens over their signatures.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
Bayside Times
DATED Dec 11, 1952

Headed, "A Letter from Six Queens Clergymen," giving the impression that the appeal originated with them, the statement listed the names of the six ministers with photoengraved copies of their signatures to the right of the namees. With the exception of the recipient's name and address, the entire letter, including the signatures was reproduced from an engraved plate.

No mention whatever was made of the actual origination of the letter and appeal. Both Rev. Mr. Shaffer and Rev. Mr. Ryan denounce the letter as being a fraud and communist inspired and insist that their signatures were obtained through deceit.

We admire these men for admitting they were duped into signing the 'letter.' Having exposed the fraud they have served to alert their community residents of the insidious manner in which these people work.

Though Communism disavows God and his teachings, these people had no inhibitions in 'using' Men of God to gain their objective.

We wonder how long these same people would live to tell the tale if they dared to practice a similar 'fraud' against a 'Red' official or community leader were they living within the boundaries of the Iron Curtain.

We are amazed at their brazenness in living under the protection of the American flag, enjoying the benefits of the 'American Way of Life', using the benefits of our free educational system to give to their children the right to pursue their chosen destinies and at the same time appealing to our members of the clergy for help in saving the lives of proven traitors against the United States of America.

Let's not forget that last Sunday, Dec. 7 was the 11th anniversary of Pearl Harbor. It was just such insidious incidents as these that led to the greatest act of treachery in the history of this great nation.

You, the people, are America—If such persons as our own ministers can be exploited in such an innocent appearing manner Can we Afford Not to Be on the Alert At All Times? We repeat—Wake Up, Americans.

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PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

716 Stage Rally for Atom Spies at Ossining; Demonstrators Are Kept Away From Prison

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSSINING, N. Y., Dec. 21—Informed in advance that none of their number would be permitted inside Sing Sing prison, 716 persons came here nevertheless today on a special train and staged an organized demonstration at the railroad depot for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. The Rosenbergs have been condemned to death for conspiring with a former Soviet vice consul and others to transmit secret atomic information to the Soviet Union.

The group, organized by the Civil Rights Congress, which is listed by the Attorney General as subversive, was turned back by a cordon of police without even glimpsing the death house where the convicted atomic spies await execution in the electric chair the week of Jan. 12.

The demonstrators were forced to content themselves with marching four abreast up and down Secor Road, which runs up the hill from the station to Main Street, and is about a quarter of a mile from prison property. From midway up the station ramp they were addressed by four of their leaders, waved a single large placard bearing the words "Save the Rosenbergs," and departed without incident.

A wooden barricade had been set up about 300 feet from the prison on Hunter Street, which leads to the prison gate. The barricade was manned by police of local townships and villages and ten prison guards armed with nightsticks. The demonstrators, however, were not permitted to enter this street and at no time were closer to the prison than 2,000 feet.

A force of 150, including state troopers, Westchester County Parkway police, deputy sheriffs and police of local municipalities, had been mobilized to await the arrival of the "sympathizers," long heralded in The Daily Worker, Communist paper. The bulk of the force was held in reserve with only Ossining, Briarcliff Manor and Croton police appearing on the scene.

Inside the prison the usual Sunday complement of 100 guards was doubled.

The demonstrators, arriving at 12:20 P. M. on a special eight-car train from Grand Central Station in New York, were met by Inspector Spencer J. Purdy, Chief of Police of Ossining. He told William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and Aubrey Grossman, secretary, that the group would not be permitted to go down the prison road. The march in the rain up and down the road near the railroad station and the speeches followed.

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N.Y. TIMES
DEC 22 1952

Rain and Cops De-Zip Save-Rosenberg Rally

The leftist Civil Rights Congress shepherded 716 followers to Ossining by special train yesterday for what was to have been a big rally in behalf of doomed atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, but between the cold rain and the police it was a pretty dispirited demonstration.

If the condemned couple even learned the demonstrators were in town it was via the Sing Sing grapevine, for the marchers were turned back nearly half a mile from the gates of the prison. A big basket of flowers and a pile of greeting cards intended for the Rosenbergs were refused by prison authorities and the affair finally wound up with a spate of speech-making in the unsheltered plaza of the railroad station.

150 Cops in Reserve.

Speakers, who likened the Rosenberg case to the Dreyfus and Sacco-Vanzetti affairs, included actress Karen Morley, novelist Howard Fast, and William Patterson, Negro, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress. Only a handful of townspeople gathered to watch the proceedings and there was no interference or even hockling.

Unknown to the demonstrators, a force of about 150 state troopers, deputy sheriffs, Westchester County Parkway police and cops from nearby communities had been assembled by Police Commissioner John McCue as a reserve in case of trouble, but they were never called upon. They remained out of sight in the Hudson Wire Co. mill near the station.

Flowers Refused.

The only cops the demonstrators saw was a force of 25 to 30 which met them at Hunter St. about 1,000 feet from the station, and prevented them from turning south toward the prison. A committee of five was allowed to carry the flowers and cards to the gate, but nobody there would take them because they were not on the prison's approved list.

The demonstrators' eight-coach train, which left Grand Central Terminal at 11:30 A.M. and arrived in Ossining at 12:20 P.M. departed for the trip home at 2:40.

The Rosenbergs are scheduled to die the week of Jan. 12.

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DEC 1 1952
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716 Stage Ossining Atom Spy Protest

A group of 716 members of the leftist Civil Rights Congress yesterday boarded a "clemency train" and rode up to Ossining to protest to Sing Sing authorities the coming execution of convicted A-bomb spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, scheduled to die in the electric chair the week of Jan. 12.

A force of 25 policemen politely but firmly told them they could get no nearer than 2,000 feet from the prison. A delegation of five was allowed to give several bouquets of flowers to a cordon of guards to be relayed to the Rosenbergs. However, Warden Wilfred Denno said the flowers were contraband and that the Rosenbergs would not see them.

As the crowd poured out of a train arriving just after noon, they were greeted by Police Chief Purdy, of Ossining, who informed William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, of the measures taken to avoid disorder.

Purdy assured him of full protection and the discussions between the two men were conducted quietly.

Barricades set up on Main St., cutting off approach to the prison, created a hardship largely for Sunday visitors to prisoners. They could not get taxis or buses to the prison, because the roads were blocked, so they had to walk. At the same time, the barricades kept the demonstrators from getting out of a limited area.

They contented themselves with marching in the rain to the farthermost barricade, and back again to the station, where they held their rally in a plaza. They sang patriotic songs and were harangued by their speakers. About two hours after arriving, they took a train back.

More than 125 State troopers, deputies and auxiliary police stood for hours near the prison, guarding all roads.

Members of Civil Rights Congress, protesting scheduled execution of Rosenbergs, march toward Sing Sing in Ossining. Police stopped them 2,000 feet from the prison. (Mirror Photo)

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(NEWS photo by Tom Watson)

Addresses Protesters. Actress Karen Morley speaks from station platform at Ossining, N. Y. She was addressing Civil Rights Congress delegation which journeyed to Sing Sing to protest the pending execution of atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. —*Story on page 10*

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The demonstrators were forced to content themselves with marching four abreast up and down Secor Road, which runs up the hill from the station to Main Street, and is about a quarter of a mile from prison property. From midway up the station ramp they were addressed by four of their leaders, waved a single large placard bearing the words "Save the Rosenbergs," and departed without incident.

A wooden barricade had been set up about 800 feet from the prison on Hunter Street, which leads to the prison gate. The barricade was manned by police of local townships and villages and ten prison guards armed with nightsticks. The demonstrators, however, were not permitted to enter this street and at no time were closer to the prison than 2,000 feet.

A force of 150, including state troopers, Westchester County Parkway police, deputy sheriffs and police of local municipalities, had been mobilized to await the arrival of the "sympathizers," long heralded in The Daily Worker, Communist paper. The bulk of the force was held in reserve with only Ossining, Briarcliff Manor and Croton police appearing on the scene.

Inside the prison the usual Sunday complement of 100 guards was doubled.

The demonstrators, arriving at 12:20 P. M. on a special eight-car train from Grand Central Station in New York, were met by Inspector Spencer J. Purdy, Chief of Police of Ossining. He told William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and Aubrey Grossman, secretary, that the group would not be permitted to go down the prison road. The march to the rain up and down the road near the railroad station and the speeches followed.

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N.Y. TIMES
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They contented themselves with marching in the rain to the farthermost barricade, and back again to the station, where they held their rally in a plaza. They sang patriotic songs and were harangued by their speakers. About two hours after arriving, they took a train back.

More than 125 State troopers, deputies and auxiliary police stood for hours near the prison, guarding all roads.

CLIPPING FROM
N.Y. MIRROR
DEC 22 1952

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Rosenberg March On Prison Fizzles

Special to the New York Post

Ossining, N. Y., Dec. 22—Sing Sing is as difficult to get into as it is to leave.

This was shown to 716 supporters of the Civil Rights Congress yesterday, when they staged a rally here to protest the scheduled execution of convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

The CRC is listed by the Attorney General as a Communist front.

The group arrived in Ossining shortly after noon aboard a chartered eight-car "Clemency Special." The group had planned to march to the gates of the prison, but never got closer than a quarter of a mile from it.

Determined to prevent repetition of the 949 Peekskill riots, police barred all roads to the prison. The roadblocks and police guards were in place two hours before the train was due.

March and Chant

Just so the trip shouldn't be wasted, the group listened to fiery speeches, marched up and down Ossining's Main St., sang patriotic songs and chanted "The Rosenbergs shall not die."

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the CRC, and Ossining Police Chief Spencer Purdy conferred when the group arrived, and Purdy said the marchers would not be permitted to go beyond a quarter of a mile from the station.

Purdy denied Patterson's requests for permission to march to the City Hall or to the prison gates, but the chief decided to allow a delegation of five to travel to the prison with Christ-

Continued on Page 58

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. POST

mas cards and a huge floral wreath.

The rally began after the group slogged in the rain from the depot to the barricade on Main St., singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and returned to a steep ramp near the station. Then they sang the national anthem.

After that, the speakers began. They included Karen Morley, film actress who last month refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Committee whether she had ever been a Communist; Mrs. Willie McGee, wife of Mississippi Negro executed for raping a white woman; and author Howard Fast.

The main address was made by Patterson, who spoke bareheaded in the rain.

Patterson, Fast and a small group then entered police cars and were taken toward the prison walls. The cars were stopped by barricades at the edge of the state land about 1,500 feet from the gate.

'Not Goodbye'

Patterson placed the wreath at the barricade, then turned to the prison and said, "we are not saying goodbye, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. We shall not rest until we set you free."

The delegation returned to the station, the train appeared from the siding and the sudden marchers climbed aboard, still singing. The whole rally had taken 2 hours and 25 minutes.

"Clemency Committees" Distort Rosenberg Case

In these confused times, when between black and white there is a large and puzzling area of grey, it is important that the Rosenberg case be understood for what it is. An attempt has been made by "clemency committees" and the subversive Civil Rights Congress, to paint the convicted atom spies as an idealistic young couple who are being legally murdered because they were overzealous in their actions, and because they are of Jewish origin.

This argument may be very persuasive among certain people who are uneasy about capital punishment altogether, and who are not aware of the real facts in the Rosenberg case. This traitorous spy team are not "confused liberals" who are being persecuted because they once belonged to an organization later found to be communist-dominated, or because they said something years ago which sounds subversive today. The truth is that they very deliberately secured possession of certain technical information on the atom bomb, and helped to transmit that information to a foreign power. They have never denied that this is a fact, and they have never come forward to expose the larger ramifications of the plot. Conceivably, their sentences might be commuted should they show any signs of serving the United States—but this would be the last thing the "clemency committees" and the Civil Rights Congress would want.

The claim that the Rosenbergs' conviction was brought about because of anti-Semitism was nailed by the Jewish War Veterans this week. In any case, the expose of official anti-Semitism in iron curtain countries makes this claim ironic.

How the victims of communistic regimes must envy the legal safeguards which surround the Rosenbergs!

Editorial
Levittown Eagle
December 25, 1952

100-107111-A 30

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Woman Spy Costs More

The state is billing the Government $38.60 a day for the feeding and care of Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, only woman prisoner in Sing Sing, it was disclosed yesterday at the prison. Mrs. Rosenberg's husband, Julius, with whom she is slated to be executed Jan. 15 for wartime espionage, costs only $4.40 a day. Mrs. Rosenberg's daily tab includes the pay of four matrons.

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N.Y. NEWS
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PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

Walter Winchell
Of New York

Man About Town

Florida Gov. Fuller Warren's wife is expected to make her own headlines Jan. 6th, the day he leaves office...Gov. Warren (Calif.) may get a new son-in-law. He is lifeguard D. Rocklin. Sooo in luff mit Nina...Princess Jane Obolensky is reportedly marrying Walter Brooks, now getting unwedlocked from Will Rogers' daughter Mary... Alex D'Arcy is jellying up to Gloria Grahame, the cute little cracker ...Coleen Gray is feelin' no pain after jilting John Payne. She now duets with T. Havelock Allen, ex of actress Valerie Hobson..."When the Gods are Silent" by Mikhail Soloviev (due Friday) may be the "Out of the Night" book sensation of 1953...C. Lindbergh, they say, is visiting a Park Ave. specialist...The reason for the John Hodiak-Anne Baxter divorce: He got tired of her cigar ashes all over the rug.

Dorothy Thompson's name is (among others) on pamphlets distributed by a committee seeking "Justice" in the Rosenberg case, the man and wife condemned to die soon for giving our atomic secrets to Russia...Miss Thompson has been working and propagandizing for The Arab League—in its fight against Israel. That makes her comment (about the Rosenbergs) in The Washington Star (April 12th, 1951) news here now. Her quote: "The death sentence ...depresses me...In 1944 we were not at war with the Soviet Union"...Two other local names used in the "justice" pamphlets for the convicted Communist spies are Josephine Baker's lawyer, Arthur Garfield Hays, and the N. Y. Post's Max Lerner.

The Washington Express: The Dept. of Justice (with the co-op of Internal Revenue and FBI) will fling an income tax indictment at an ex-top official. (To break the Abe Reles-Murder, Inc. case)... A former U. S. Attorney (in Bklyn) will be a target of a sealed indictment. For violating Section 281. It will be the biggest of the political bombshells...In order to administer the McCarran Immigration Act it has been necessary to send more than 500 consular officials to West European ports. On semi-permanent basis...The Capitol will be so jammed (Inaugural Week) the Pullman people will line up sleeping cars (along Union Station) for those crowded out of hotels...Mrs. Nixon may inherit the role of Washington's No. 1 hostess. Mamie doesn't care too much for Thatsortathing.

Today's U. S. Senate Internal Security (subcommittee) Report will reveal this testimony about Judy Holliday. The quotes are: "For a generation her family has been split wide open, the one faction being Communist and the other Socialist, and when I say Communist I mean membership in the Communist Party. Miss Holiday elected to cast her lot for a number of years with the Communist faction of the Tuvim (her real name) family."

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DEC 30 1952
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J. A. Harrington

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. MIRROR

Daily Mirror

NEW YORK 17, N. Y., MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1952

Inside LABOR

By VICTOR RIESEL

THERE'S a 37-year-old American lady in Red politics, living over on the East Side of New York City, whose happy New Year depends on how quietly and successfully she can speed the Sovietization of these United States.

She works at this daily by promoting the welfare of a Soviet-controlled global labor network, which, in turn, sabotages our world defenses, stirs foreign workers into riots against arms shipments and tries to disaffect workers on our bases reaching from Iceland to the Caribbean.

And she does this with unique immunity. She is officially accredited to the United Nations though she speaks for no country except, of course, that transcontinental thing called the Soviet apparatus. She came well recommended to the apparatus. For she was until Jan. 2, 1951, a special researcher for Harry Bridges, himself for a while (until it got too hot) the head of the Soviet-line world maritime federation. Her name is Elinor Kahn.

Victor Riesel

The irony is that Miss Kahn represents the Soviet's World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)—something from which the CIO withdrew in disgust because it was Communist-dominated.

The WFTU, even at this moment, is stirring up trouble for us across the world. In Iceland, for example, as this is being written, there rages the biggest strike in the little democracy's history. The harbor is paralyzed. Ships are not able to load. The airport is shut. Transcontinental planes are being rerouted.

For three weeks the West's oldest republic has been frozen almost as solid as its icy wastes. And what powerful influence is trying to drag it on?

Who has promised the strikers money if they continue to freeze the flow of gasoline, continue to

see serial 390 A
section 6

100-10711-115

stall but services, milk deliveries and even mail? Elinor Kahn's World Federation of Trade Unions, of course.

The Islandic government has been aiding our military men in the reactivating and renewed construction of vital air bases. Natives are being used. Our technicians haven't arrived yet. But they are scheduled to begin joining the 20 or so U. S. specialists in Reykjavik (the capital of Iceland) on March 15. By then the Red line there will be: "We, the Communists, helped you in your strike. You know we're with you. Believe us when we say the Americans are coming to involve you in a global war when the Soviets want peace."

It's wonderful, isn't it?

Let's shift further down the Atlantic coast to the Caribbean. There the British island of Jamaica lies between the Turks Island rocket base and the Florida West Coast guided missile testing waters. But it is important for still another vital reason, for Jamaica is the missing link in the chain of democratic anti-Communist trade union movements the AFL and CIO have been building as a wall against further infiltration.

The Communists want control of that island's labor because the natives there will soon be developing an industry on which our aircraft production is based—the processing of bauxite, ingredient of aluminum. That's rapidly becoming the biggest industry in Jamaica, under the skilled engineers of Alcoa, Reynolds and Kaiser. So the World Federation of Trade Unions is concentrating all its efforts to prevent the democratic unions from getting hold of the bauxite workers. And the Communists' drive is directed by a deported ex-New Yorker, Ferdinand Smith.

In the words of my friend, Serafino Romualdi, the AFL's roving Latin American expert:

"Smith is still in Jamaica, which happens to be his native country, and from there he is directing the WFTU activities throughout the Caribbean area. He seems to have plenty of money at his disposal. I just returned yesterday morning from Jamaica..."

Who gave Smith this money—who finances him, a man kicked out of the CIO's National Maritime Union and deported for Communist activity? The same hand which puts dollars into the Iceland strike and pays the little Red lady on the East Side of New York.

I just thought you'd like to know to whom we are playing host.

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INQ - SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

March by White House

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 (UP)—About 1,000 demonstrators began marching before the White House today in an appeal to President Truman to spare the lives of atomic spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

A spokesman for the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs said the demonstration will continue "until President Truman grants a stay" of execution.

The marchers, who were quiet and orderly, carried signs protesting the death sentence and asking clemency for the couple. Kenneth Fox, of New York, said a special train brought "hundreds" of demonstrators from New York today and that others were coming from California, Washington, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Delegations were named to call on the President, the State and Justice Departments and Congressmen.

The marchers formed lines across the street from the east end of the executive mansion. They were unable to march in front of the White House because the sidewalk was blocked by grandstands erected for the inauguration parade.

100-107111-A5

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JAN 6 1952
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DATED JAN 6 1952

The Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs has also drawn censure from a group of national and local Jewish organizations as "a Communist-inspired group seeking to distort an issue of law into an issue of religious bias."

Fuchs and Pelzer condemned the action of the Levittown Hall authorities on the basis that, regardless of who had reserved the Hall for the meeting, it was being held specifically for the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs, and should have been banned "especially since it is hard for a good American organization to get meeting nights at the Hall."

Geruso Replies

Dick Geruso, Levittown Hall director, issued the following statement yesterday:

"As director of Levittown Hall, I do not represent any authority sitting in judgement regarding the people of Levittown. My job, as I see it, is to allocate the Hall facilities to Levittown organizations. It has not been my practice to judge, censure or condemn the program of any group in the light of my own political preferences.

"When the loyalty of any group is in question, I believe the matter should be referred to the proper government authorities. Last summer question arose concerning the loyalty of one group using the Hall. I immediately wrote to the State Department requesting information as to the loyalty of this group. I also telephoned the FBI and was referred by them to the Civil Service Commission in New York City. Both the State Department and the Civil Service Commission replied that the group in question was not listed as subversive. This correspondence with the State Department may be seen in my office by any Levittown resident.

"In the light of these official statements that there was no evidence of disloyalty, I saw no reason to deny the use of the Hall to this group.

"I have tried and shall continue to try to the best of my ability to serve the welfare of this community."

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SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
JAN 8 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. NEWS
JAN 8 - 1953

Sobbing Over Rosenbergs.

"In the spirit of love," regardless of guilt or innocence, some 1500 Protestant clergymen and various other individuals urge President Truman to exercise his power of executive clemency to save the Rosenbergs from death.

Yet no faintest "spirit of love," least of all toward their fellow Americans, stirred in the hearts of these two traitors when they turned over to the Soviets atom bomb secrets that might have cost millions of American lives here at home, in addition to the thousands already being lost in Korea.

If this wasn't premeditated wholesale murder on colossal scale, what was it?

Also how much "brotherly love" would these well-meaning clemency pleaders have felt if they had to see New York and other American cities reduced to depopulated ruins?

Painful lack of proportion, to put it mildly, can be felt in otherwise intelligent Americans who lend their aid to Soviet-inspired urgings to spare the Rosenbergs.

To invoke "the spirit of love" to save these two calloused, utterly unrepentent spies and traitors from the death penalty is a grotesque sacrifice of solidly built up justice to a mere rush of emotion.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
JAN 15 1953

U.S. Should Use Reds' Anti-Semitism To Loosen Tongues of Rosenbergs

The two miserable Communists—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—who are on the way to the death chair as traitorous spies are Jews.

Have the authorities informed them that the Stalin regime at Moscow has gone anti-Semitic and baldly and completely adopted Adolf Hitler's shocking policies?

The high command of world Communism has initiated a purge of Jewish leaders in Russia as well as in Czechoslovakia. Unquestionably the same policy will soon be adopted in America and elsewhere. So the handwriting is on the wall for all the Jewish Communist leaders here. This group, it must be pointed out, is but a tiny, infinitesimal proportion of the great body of loyal patriotic Jews in America.

So it would seem as if the Rosenbergs, as Jews, would give some serious thought as to whether they should martyrize themselves for a cause which is now frankly letting the world know that it has become bitterly anti-Jewish.

Locked in the brains of this couple is information about the Communist spying system in this country which would be of immense value to our Government at Washington. As long as they see fit to protect the Reds by sealing their lips, we can have not one bit of sympathy for them and we believe that they are not entitled to mercy.

As to the theory held in some quarters that Moscow wants them to die so as to make propaganda out of their fate, we are confident that Stalin would find a way to make equally effective propaganda for his cause if American authorities finally went soft and spared the lives of those two traitors who are guilty of a crime worse than murder.

But if the Rosenbergs finally talked, it would unquestionably be worth sparing their lives and keeping them in prison for the rest of their lives. They could furnish information that might rock the nation. For they might well involve Government officials as well as Communists and others involved in the espionage plotting.

The only way to loosen their tongues, in our view, is to show them what Stalin's adoption of Hitler's anti-Semitism may mean to them.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE

Bob Considine on the Rosenbergs:

Falacies in Red's Spy Trial Pleas

Attorney Lauded Court For 'Courtesy' Extended

In this fifth article of a series telling "The Rosenberg Story," Bob Considine recalls the highlights of the trial of the convicted husband and wife atomic spy team, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who are awaiting death in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison.

By BOB CONSIDINE

International News Service Staff Correspondent

The historic three-week trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, now facing electrocution as war time Russian spies, suffered partial eclipse at the time it was on.

It conflicted in dates with the less significant but then more sensational Kefauver hearings involving Frank Costello, Joe Adonis, Virginia Hill and William O'Dwyer.

The meaning and nuances of the spy trial were consequently lost on millions of Americans captivated by the sight of Costello's knuckle-kneading on their television screens. Communist propagandists have since capitalized on this by issuing statements concerning court-room irregularities which never took place.

So vast has been the spread of Communist lies about the trial that the U. S. State Department recently felt forced to send a lengthy review of the case, outlining the charges and the evidence presented, to 40 U. S. diplomatic missions through the world.

The case against the Rosenbergs was astutely prepared by U. S. Attorney (now Judge) Irving Saypol, Myles J. Lane, now U. S. Attorney, Roy M. Cohn, James B. Kilsheimer III, Stanley D. Robinson and their assistants. The couple was apprehended after remarkable detection work on the part of the FBI and other confidential agencies.

Government witnesses in the

trial included Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, co-conspirator David Greenglass; David's wife (who testified at length about the Rosenbergs' role in the theft of A-bomb secrets, their disbursement of money, etc.), ex-Communist Elizabeth Bentley who knew Rosenberg through her lover, Communist boss Jakob Golos; fellow traveler Max Elitcher; long-time Communist courier Harry Gold, and two witnesses whose testimony dealt with the projected flight of the accused couple—a doctor who was asked about "shots" needed for Mexico, and a photographer who took the Rosenberg passport pictures.

In his summation, defense attorney Emanuel Bloch expressed gratitude for the manner in which the case had been treated. In subsequent appeals Bloch has said his clients were unjustly dealt with, that certain Government witnesses were frightened into their testimony or outright perjurers, that Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who presided at the trial, should avoid the risk of being remembered in judicial history with Judge Thayer, whose handlings of the Sacco-Vanzetti case became a scandalous international incident.

He has made other charges, but at the end of the actual testimony Bloch said:

EXHIBITS IN CASE.

"I would like to say to the court on behalf of all defense counsel that we feel that you have treated us with the utmost courtesy, that you have extended to us the privileges that we expect as lawyer, and despite any disagreements we may have had with the court on questions of law, we feel that the trial has been conducted and we hope we have contributed our share with that dignity and that decorum that befits an American trial.

that we are appreciative of the courtesies extended to us."

"I would like to also say to the members of Mr. Saypol's staff

Exhibits in the case included Greenglass' reproductions of the drawings given to Gold and Rosenberg, records of Gold's trip to Albuquerque, the bank deposit slips of the Greenglasses the day after Gold called, passport photos, the $4,000 given to Greenglass by Rosenberg to flee the country, the paper in which the bills were wrapped, etc. The originals of Greenglass' drawings, the jury agreed, went to Russia and helped the Reds create their atomic bomb.

Harry Gold's long, detailed account of his trip to Albuquerque in 1945 to pick up A-bomb information from Greenglass, and Gold's description of how he used a piece of a Jello-O box and the passwords "I came from Julius," was damning testimony against the Rosenbergs.

On the stand the Rosenbergs frequently refused to answer questions, especially those relating to the previous charges of their Communist affiliations, on the ground of self-incrimination.

In an appearance before the grand jury, Ethel Rosenberg was asked:

Q. Did you ever sign a Communist Party nominating petition for elective office?

A. I did sign a Communist Party petition.

REFUSED TO ANSWER.

Confronted with this admission during the trial, and asked the same question, she replied, "I refuse to answer on the ground that this might tend to incriminate me."

The phrase heavily threaded the testimony of the soft-looking little mother of two during her time on the stand. She used it principally in refusing to answer questions about communism, including one refusal to acknowledge the well-documented fact that Julius was fired as a civilian electronics advisor to the Army Signal Corps after the FBI presented the Army with his Communist Party membership record.

Mrs. Rosenberg also used the self-incrimination plea rather than an emphatic no on such questions as "do you recall ever having discussed the work of your brother, David Greenglass — the work that he was doing at Los Alamos, New Mexico?"

Appeals courts unanimously agreed the statute under which the Rosenbergs were convicted is "not void for indefiniteness," that the indictment was sufficient, that there was ample evidence to support the verdict, that Judge Kaufman acted "well within his discretion in the interrogation of witnesses," that no error was made in the reception of evidence, and that the death sentence did "not constitute cruel and unusual punishment within the meaning of the Eighth Amendment."

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PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Mercy for Rosenbergs

Northfield, Minn., Jan. 20 (UP) —Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt believes "there is a great deal of hope" that Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies, may be spared from death in the electric chair.

In a press conference at St. Olaf College, Mrs. Roosevelt said yesterday she thought life imprisonment could be substituted for the death penalty "on humanitarian grounds alone."

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
JAN 20 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. BROOKLYN EAGLE

Mrs. FDR Sees Hope For A-Spies

Northfield, Minn., Jan. 20 (UP) —Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt believes "there is a great deal of hope" that convicted atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg may be spared from death in the electric chair.

In a press conference at St. Olaf College here Mrs. Roosevelt said she thought life imprisonment could be substituted for the death penalty "on humanitarian grounds alone."

The Rosenbergs, convicted and sentenced to death for giving atomic secrets to Russian agents during World War II, have made a last-ditch appeal to the President for clemency.

Decision on Rosenbergs To Await Brownell Study

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UP) —President Eisenhower will withhold a decision on the clemency plea of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, atomic spies, pending a recommendation from his new Attorney General, Herbert Brownell Jr., the White House said today.

The scheduled execution of the Rosenbergs, convicted of conspiring to steal this country's atomic secrets, has been postponed until the President makes a decision. The plea for mercy was filed before former President Truman left office yesterday. He did not act because the Justice Department has not yet completed its review.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
JAN 22 1953

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TRAINING UNIT

Freedom Of The Press

Freedom of the press is one of the functions of the newspaper, radio or other means of disseminating news and if these media of communication are to be effective they must at times publicize information with which there is wide disagreement.

An editor cannot very well be a self imposed censor and for this reason we believe that it is the duty of a newspaper to sell legal advertising to those who pay current rates.

In keeping with that policy of providing a medium by which free thought can be exchanged we sell space.

We might imagine what a wonderful world we would live in if we were only to hear and read about things which are pleasant but if we are to form intelligent judgment we must necessarily know both sides of the story and that's why the constitution has guaranteed us Freedom of the Press.

We do wish to emphasize however that the Rosenberg Ad which appeared in the Watchman last week in no way represents the personal views of this newspaper.

SEARCHED..... INDEXED.....
SERIALIZED..... FILED.....
MAY 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. Republican Watchman
DATED May 28, 1953

Legion Resolution

A motion has been made by the Ruddick Trowbridge Post of American Legion that the sentiments and expression of the Ruddick Trowbridge Post No. 73 of the American Legion be unaminous and that we are in favor of the original verdict rendered by the Courts of the Land and that all advertisements hereafter have the names of the committee who have inserted such advertisements.

We are in accord of the verdict by the jury and leave it up to the courts and our presidents.

The Rosenbergs have been fairly tried by the courts of this land and if the President decides that they should get a new trial it is in his power to do so.

RUDDICK TROWBRIDGE POST

AMERICAN LEGION

CLIPPING FROM THE Publican Watchman

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SEC. 1
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NIGHT SUPERVISOR
PROPERTY CLERK
TRAINING UNIT

Spies' Lawyer Says Pope's Action Isn't Surprise

Emanuel Bloch, the Rosenbergs' counsel, commented this morning that he was "not surprised at all that any decent, civilized person should ask for clemency.

"The Pope echoes on behalf of the Catholic Church what thousands of Protestant clergymen have held. Men of God rebel at this barbaric kind of sentence.

"I hope the President will listen to these expressions from millions throughout the world."

Couple to Hear News.

He said he would inform the doomed couple of this development when he sees them in Sing Sing's death house tomorrow.

At Sing Sing Warden Wilfred Denno said it was likely the death house inmates would hear of the Pope's interest in their case late this afternoon when the prison radio is turned on after work hours.

It was in this way they first heard that the President had rejected their appeal for clemency.

Mr. Bloch said the news from the Vatican would have no effect on his plans to ask the U.S. Court of Appeals today for a stay of execution.

This would give him time to appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court, which has twice turned down appeals, for a new trial.

Original Date Was Jan. 14.

Failing the stay, Judge Irving R. Kaufman is expected to set a new execution date next Monday. The couple was originally scheduled to die in the electric chair Jan. 14.

At the Chancery Office in New York, a spokesman for Francis Cardinal Spellman referred inquiries to Msgr. Cicognani, the Apolostic delegate in Washington.

Msgr. Cicognani was not available for clarification of how or when the Pope's intercession had been transmitted.

Saypol Won't Comment.

In New York, Supreme Court Justice Irving H. Saypol, who as U.S. attorney prosecuted the case, would not comment on the statement from the Vatican.

Myles J. Lane, present U.S. attorney, said he knew nothing about it and felt that it would not be proper for him to comment.

100-10711-A65

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
N.Y.
DATE: FEB 13 1953
NEW YORK, N.Y.

The electric chair can't kill the doubts in the Rosenberg case!

☆

ATTEND the WORLD'S LARGEST

ROSENBERG CLEMENCY MEETING

☆

Randall's Island Stadium

Sunday, April 26

2 P.M.

☆

See and Hear

"THE ROSENBERG STORY"

A Dramatic Presentation

☆

NOTED SPEAKERS

☆

- **Special facilities for children**

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Admission $1

CHILDREN UNDER 16 FREE

Tickets Available At:

NEW YORK COMMITTEE FOR CLEMENCY FOR THE ROSENBERGS, 1050 Sixth Ave. N.Y.C.

BR 9-9694

CLIPPING FROM

THE WORKER

DATED 4/12/53

PAGE 14 Col. 3

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JURY IN PERL TRIAL TO GET CASE TODAY

U. S. Demands Conviction on All Four Perjury Counts—Defense Assails Move

Government and defense lawyers summed up yesterday in the Federal Court perjury trial of William Perl with the one urging the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty on all four counts and the other asserting that such a finding would be incredible.

This morning Judge Sylvester J. Ryan will deliver his charge to the jury and then present the case to the eleven men and one woman for their consideration. The jury must decide whether Perl, who worked for the Government during and after World War II in the field of aerodynamics, lied deliberately when he told a Federal grand jury here in 1950 that he did not know Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atom spies, and three other persons.

After reviewing the evidence presented by the Government since the case opened Monday, Lloyd F. MacMahon, Chief Assistant United States Attorney, said that undisputed testimony, the documents offered and Perl's "own lies on the witness stand" had proved beyond a reasonable doubt that he had lied to the grand jury.

"This defendant must be taught that when you come into court or before a grand jury and take a solemn oath to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God, the oath means just that, no more and no less," Mr. MacMahon said.

Perl Called a Genius

Raymond L. Wise, ~~attorney~~ for the 34-year-old former Columbia University physics instructor, recalled Perl's testimony that when he was asked whether he knew Rosenberg and Sobell he thought the question meant whether he was intimately associated or acquainted with them and that he was anxious to make clear to the jury that this was not so.

Describing Perl as a genius in the field of physics, Mr. Wise said there was overwhelming proof that he did not intend to lie to the grand jury, that he just went as far as he could short of lying deliberately.

The evidence offered by the Government was intended to show that Perl was intimate with Rosenberg and Sobell when they were students at City College in the Nineteen Thirties and that this relationship continued well into the Forties. Perl denied this was so.

He denied also any recollection of accompanying Ann and Michael Sodorovich, two of those he denied knowing, when they bought a car from an advertising agency executive in Cleveland in 1948. The executive and several others told of this incident on the witness stand.

The fifth person he told the jury he did not know was Helene Elitcher, who with her husband, Max, testified as Government witnesses that they had seen Perl with Sobell and Rosenberg.

Perl also denied on the stand yesterday that he was or ever had been a Communist or a member of any Communist organization or that he had ever engaged in any subversive activity.

"I'm as loyal as the next fellow, but I don't believe in beating my breast about it," he said.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. N.Y. TIMES
MAY 22 1953

2,000 Swarm on Capitol In Plea for Rosenbergs

By Homer Bigart

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The White House was picketed tonight by two opposing groups of demonstrators as the Supreme Court postponed its decision on the fate of the Rosenbergs.

Rosenberg sympathizers numbering about 2,000, mostly from New York, carried posters urging mercy for the convicted atom spies while the anti-Rosenberg pickets, numbering exactly four, held aloft the legend: "Hang 'em." Police kept the two groups from mingling.

Earlier the Rosenberg sympathizers swarmed through the Capitol Building seeking out their Congressmen with pleas for intervention in the Rosenberg case.

They came by special train and descended first on the Capitol, breaking up into small groups once they were inside the building and mingling with ordinary tourists. Later they reassembled on the mall, not far from the Department of Justice, where they sat on the grass quietly waiting word from the Supreme Court.

100-107111-68

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
N.Y. JUN 19 1953
DATED Late City Edition

Some React Angrily

Some Congressmen reacted angrily to the invasion. Rep. Carroll D. Kearns, R., Pa., charged the demonstrators were "trying to intimidate justice in America." He told the House that he would introduce a resolution calling for investigation of groups seeking clemency for the convicted atom spies. He demanded to know who had "organized and underwritten" the demonstration.

On the mall, David Alman, of New York, national secretary of the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, said the Washington excursion was originally planned as a "victory celebration" following the stay of executions granted the Rosenbergs by Associate Justice William O. Douglas of the Supreme Court.

Names Other Leaders

"Then, when we heard of the Justice Department's application to vacate the stay we decided to go ahead anyway," he said. "We printed 100,000 leaflets and had them on the streets in New York last night."

Don Rothenberg, who said he was Washington representative of the committee, said the other leaders of the demonstration were Joseph Brainin, of New York, whom he identified as an "Anglo-Jewish journalist," Aaron Schneider, of New York, "a former trade union official," and Yuri Suhl, a New York novelist.

Mr. Rothenberg said that Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius Rosenberg, who flew down from New York this morning with the announced intention of making a personal appeal to President Eisenhower, had not yet been told of the move to vacate the execution stay.

Fund Spurred for Rosenbergs' Sons In Letters Sent Throughout Nation

Thousands of letters from the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case were spread over the nation today urging contributions to a trust fund for Michael and Robbie, the two sons of the executed atom spies.

Brooklynites received their quota today of the exhortations pressing the importance of insuring that the children grow up feeling that their parents have been fully vindicated and that the name they bear is an honored one throughout the world."

Before their deaths in the Sing Sing electric chair, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, it was stated, had appointed Emanuel H. Bloch as trustee of funds for their two sons.

Contacted at his office today, Bloch said he had been out of touch with the work and could not say how much the fund now totaled, although he knew his secretary had received "some contributions."

Death House Letters

The committee, according to the letter, has undertaken the task of adding to the fund by selling copies of the Rosenbergs' "Death House Letters." This sale, the group asserted, also will "contribute much toward the dissemination of the truth about the innocence" of the convicted pair.

The letter concludes with the thought that, "The Rosenbergs can only win vindication if we succeed in securing justice for Morton Sobell, co-defendant in the Rosenberg case, who has been sentenced to a living death for 30 years in Alcatraz."

"By undertaking the responsibility to secure justice for Morton Sobell," the group said, "we reopen the entire Rosenberg case. This is the primary task that confronts the forces who fought for the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

A spokesman for the committee said today that the letter has been sent out to the group's entire mailing list, numbering 6,000 or 7,000 persons.

The letter also urged "full support in the great Dedication Rally at Triboro Stadium, Randalls Island, on the evening of Aug. 12."

CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. WORLD TELEGRAM & SUN
N. Y.
DATED JUL 24 1953

COUNTERATTACK

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FACTS TO COMBAT COMMUNISM

55 WEST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 36, N. Y. LOngacre 5-3620

JULY 31, 1953

VOL. 4 NO. 31

Dear Subscriber:

COMMUNIST PARTY HAS LAUNCHED A CAMPAIGN TO FREE SPY MORTON SOBELL. On June 22, 1950, six days after the arrest of DAVID GREENGLASS on charges of atomic espionage, MORTON SOBELL, a NY electronics and radar expert, fled to Mexico City by airplane with his wife and two children.

SOBELL kept on the move in Mexico, using fake U.S. addresses when registering in hotels and seven different aliases in sending letters to an acquaintance in the U.S. with the request that envelopes and the letters be forwarded to various people in this country. SOBELL told his acquaintance that he was on a vacation trip and would explain matters when he returned.

Mexican authorities caught up with SOBELL in Mexico City on Aug. 16. He was deported and arrested by the FBI in Laredo, Texas, on Aug. 19.

Meanwhile, JULIUS ROSENBERG, close friend and college classmate of SOBELL, had been arrested on July 17; and ETHEL ROSENBERG was picked up by the FBI on Aug. 11, three days after SOBELL's arrest.

These and other arrests followed FBI talks with KLAUS FUCHS, who had confessed in Britain earlier in the year that he had sold to Russia the secrets he worked on the A-bomb project in the U.S.

A 70

CLIPPING FROM THE

July 31st, 1953

DATED Counterattack

SOBELL was indicted and tried with the ROSENBERGS. He was convicted with them and sentenced to thirty years in prison.

He refused to testify in his own defense or to call any witnesses in his behalf during the trial. Eight witnesses testified for the Govt about SOBELL's trip to Mexico. In addition to the facts mentioned above, it was revealed that SOBELL had been extremely nervous while trying to make friends with people in Mexico, that he had cashed in his return airplane ticket, that he had explained that he was trying to get out of Mexico without proper papers, and that he did not want to return to the U.S. He stated himself that he had served in World War II and did not want to have to go into the Army again because of the Korean situation.

MAX ELITCHER was the Govt's key witness against SOBELL. ELITCHER had known SOBELL since they were in high school. He was a classmate of both SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in college and he had been a close friend of SOBELL since 1938, when the two worked for the Govt in Washington. In 1939 they had shared an apartment there.

ELITCHER worked for the U.S. Ordnance Dept during the war and then in the aircraft and marine engineering division of General Electric Co. He was later employed by the Reeves Instrument Co. which was doing secret work on rockets and guided missles and on matters related to the A and H bombs.

ELITCHER testified that both SOBELL and JULIUS ROSENBERG had asked him to supply them with secret data on several different occasions beginning in 1944 and that he had joined the Communist Party in Washington at SOBELL's suggestion, although while in college he had rejected the invitations of SOBELL and ROSENBERG to join the Young Communist League.

He also revealed that SOBELL had once taken him with him in his car when he delivered a roll of 35 mm film to ROSENBERG and that SOBELL had asked him (ELITCHER) for the names of engineering students who were progress ve and might be approached for secret information. SOBELL told ELITCHER that if such students cooperated with him, he could probably arrange things so that they would get help in furthering their education.

SOBELL was angry and disturbed. ELITCHER testified when he first know that JULIUS ROSENBERG had told him (ELITCHER) that SOBELL was engaged in espionage. "He shouldn't have told you", SOBELL said.

The Govt did not charge that SOBELL had anything to do with selling A-bomb secrets from Los Alamos. It did charge that he was guilty of conspiring to turn secret U S information over to Soviet Russia. The jury found SOBELL guilty of the charge and the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court have upheld his conviction.

But now the CP claims that SOBELL "never did anything never committed any "illegal act", and yet has been sentenced to "living death" at Alcatraz, the "Devils Island" of the U S. The Party has launched a campaign to free this man who, it claims, is in jail "for life" because he would not help the FBI's political police frame ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG.

The Nat'l Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, which directed the Rosenberg propaganda and agitation in Moscow in the U S, is spearheading the drive for SOBELL. With the help of SOBELL's wife, HELEN, She has spoken in his behalf in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland, St Louis, Milwaukee, Gary, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and in Toronto, Canada. On Aug 12 she will address a Big Communist Rally at the city-owned Randall's Island stadium in New York.

The Nat'l Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case is planning to run big ads for SOBELL in newspapers [illegible] as it did for the ROSENBERGS), to establish a legal committee to [illegible] with SOBELL's attorneys, and to dissolve shortly and be replaced by a SOBELL committee divided into three sections: West, Midwest and East, which will be autonomous but will consult with one another to decide strategy and tactics in the SOBELL campaign. [illegible]

There's little chance that SOBELL will be freed. But if the Party can at least win a new trial for SOBELL, its efforts will be worthwhile. That will be enough to cast doubts on U.S. [illegible] and thus help smear America abroad and undercut the fight against Communism at home.

SOBELL's case will NOT be won by lawyers and the courts, but by the people. A speaker at a recent San Francisco rally for SOBELL proclaimed. He added that the ROSENBERG affair had pointed up, dramatically and tragically, how inadequate the law is in a political case.

In other words: the CP hopes to browbeat the U.S. into freeing SOBELL by arousing mass sentiment for him. It says he was prosecuted for "political reasons," that his case is not legal, but political, and therefore to be decided by "political" measures, which, to the Communists, means pressure.

The ROSENBERG case proved that millions of people will fall for Communist lies and confusion tactics. Moscow intends to capitalize on this in SOBELL's case in order to increase anti-American feeling abroad and to help divert attention from its own troubles and tyranny.

WHAT CAN YOU DO ABOUT IT?

Alert your local press and community civic, veterans, church and patriotic groups to what is developing. Urge them to expose the Communists' plot and to warn all community members against becoming entangled in it.

EARLY BIRD

COAST TO COAST

By HY GARDNER

"Newsweek" predicts there may be some Commie fireworks when the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case renders a financial accounting of the close to $150,000 contributed to the cause. Most of the cash is gone and nobody seems to know exactly where. Maybe they ought to up and organize a Committee to Secure Justice for the Con-

Danny Thomas

Douglas Corrigan

tributors to the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case! . . .

a11

ROSENBERG
DEDICATION
MEETING

Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1953
8:15 P.M.

Speakers:
EMILY ALMAN
JOHN T. McMANUS
HELEN SOBELL

Entertainment:
MISS LILLIAN GOODMAN
Vocalist

HUNTS POINT PALACE
163rd St. & Southern Blvd.
Admission: 50¢
Tickets available at 683 Allerton Ave

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CLIPPING FROM THE
DAILY WORKER
DATED August 9, 1953

Plan Rosenberg Vindication

Future activity of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case will be planned at the two-day Eastern Seaboard Conference this weekend.

The conference will be held Saturday and Sunday, August 15-16 at the Manhattan Towers Hotel, 77th St., and Broadway. Delegates are expected from Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Washington, D.C., Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and other states. The sessions each day will be from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

The first session on Saturday morning, which will be open to the public, will feature evaluation of the past campaign and discussion of future plans by the committee's national officers.

"A World View of the Rosenberg case," will be given by Joseph Brainin, national chairman of the Rosenberg committee.

"What the Rosenberg Case means to America," will be discussed by David Alman, executive secretary.

The conference will consider the case of Morton Sobell, third defendant in the Rosenberg trial, who was sentenced to 30 years in Alcatraz. Plans will be made for a public fight for justice for Sobell, who swears he is innocent.

a73

CLIPPING FROM THE

DAILY WORKER

DATED August 13, 1953

DEATH HOUSE LETTERS of ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG

$1.00

An historic document of the case the world will discuss for years to come . . . An intimate account of the Rosenbergs in their own words.

All Profits To:
Michael and Robbie
the
Rosenberg Children

Natl. Com. to Secure Justice
in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y. 18, N.Y.

Enclosed find $_____ plus $_____ mailing charges (10 cents per copy) for _____ copies of DEATH HOUSE LETTERS. Mail to:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

a74

CLIPPING FROM
THE WORKER
8/30/53

STARTING SEPTEMBER 20

in THE WORKER

and weekly thereafter

Scenes from the Lives of

ESTHER and JULIUS ROSENBERG

The story that has

never before been told

Two Immortals

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

CLIPPING FROM THE

The Worker

53 p.7 col. 4

Virginia Gardner has done a job of creative journalism. She has gone back into the youth of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and filled out for us the picture of this immortal couple who gave to American legend two new saints who would not barter honor and truth for their lives. Hundreds of millions of human beings all over this earth think of Ethel and Julius as sister and brother. There is no question but that they will be enshrined in the memory of their fellow-Americans when the truth about them becomes fully known to all. Virginia Gardner has helped to bring that truth closer to millions by the remarkable portrait she has painted of the early days of this New York boy and girl who rose to such heights of heroism and nobility. You will feel a better human being for reading these articles.

—MILTON HOWARD

In order to be sure that you, your shopmates, neighbors and friends get every one of the twelve chapters of this absorbing story, may we suggest that you order a bundle of papers each week for your shopmates, neighbors and friends.

Order your bundle by writing to:
THE WORKER CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
85 East 12th Street,
New York 3, N. Y.

Please send me_____copies of the Sept. 20 issue.

Enclosed find $_____in payment.

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Special rates: 6 copies—50 cents 12 copies $1.00
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City _____

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SEP 11 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

CLIPPING FROM THE
The Worker
DATED 9-6-53 p. 10 col 4
DIVISION

New Trial for MORTON SOBELL

Did the Rosenberg Execution Silence Demands for Justice?

America Answers

"NO!"

You Must Answer Too!

Attend the

ROSENBERG-SOBELL DEDICATION RALLY

a77

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. The Worker
DATED 9-6-53 p. 8-Col 4
... BY N. Y. DIVISION

*

WED., SEPT. 16

7:30 P.M.

*

Randall's Island Stadium

Tickets: $1.00 plus tax
Field seats: $1.50 plus tax
Persons under 16 free

Tickets available at
National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave., N.Y. 18
LO 4-9585

Rosenberg Sons' Trust Fund Set Up

A trust fund has been set up for the education and unbringing of Michael and Robert Rosenberg, sons of the executed atom spies, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, it was announced yesterday by Emmanuel H. Bloch, attorney.

Mr. Bloch said that it was estimated that $75,000 would be required and the money would be raised by subscription.

Trustees of the fund, Mr. Bloch said, are Shirley Graham, author; Yuri Suhl, writer and poet; James Aronson, editor of "The National Guardian," Malcolm Sharp, professor of law at the University of Chicago Law School, and Mr. Bloch.

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CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE
DATED SEP 23 1953
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Rosenberg Case Outlay Shown

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP).—The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case reported today it spent almost twice as much on propaganda as it did in actually defending Julius and Ethel Rosenberg against spy charges.

Joseph Brainin, committee chairman, said altogether the committee raised $302,530 from public contributions, sale of trial transcripts and other literature. It spent $71,815 for leaflets, pamphlets, petitions and postcards against $29,541 for legal fees and expenses and $11,323.39 for legal printing.

Mr. Brainin gave the report at a meeting here which was set up to win a new trial for Morton Sobel, a co-conspirator.

ROSENBERG FUND REPORTS

Propaganda Spending Was Heavy in Case of Executed Spies

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—The National Committee to Secure Justice [illegible] the Rosenberg Case [illegible] reported today it spent almost twice as much on propaganda as it did in actually defending Julius and Ethel Rosenberg against spy charges for which they were executed at Sing Sing.

Joseph Brainin, committee chairman, said the group raised $302,530 from public contributions, sale of trial transcripts and other literature. It spent $71,815 for leaflets, pamphlets, petitions and post cards to $29,541 for legal fees and expenses and $11,323 for legal printing.

Mr. Brainin gave the report at a meeting here which was set up to win a new trial for Morton Sobell, the Rosenbergs' conspirator.

CLIPPING FROM THE N.Y. TIMES

N. Y.

DATED OCT 11 1953

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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OCT 12 1953
FBI - NEW YORK

Hit Rosenberg Defenders for Back Taxes

The Internal Revenue Bureau has filed a tax lien of $124,121.96 against the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

The committee, organized to defend executed atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, is believed to have collected between $300,000 and $500,000 from Nov. 1, 1951, to Oct. 31, 1953, the period named in the action.

The lien was filed in Federal Court to tie up the committee's funds pending hearings. The Government charges that the Committee was not entitled to tax exemption as a charitable organization.

Night Editor

N. Y. POST
DATE OCT 19 1954

Rosenberg Fund Is Hit By Tax Lien

A lien for $124,121 representing unpaid income taxes has been filed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue against the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, it was disclosed Monday.

The lien, filed in Federal Court, covers the fiscal years 1951-1952 and 1952-1953 and attaches all assets which the committee, organized in 1951 on behalf of executed atom spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, may have in banks or other places.

THE ROSENBERGS were executed at Sing Sing on June 19, 1953, and the committee reportedly went out of existence officially in the Fall of that year.

From reliable sources, THE MIRROR learned that Government agents have estimated the committee collected more than a million dollars in contributions, but that its officials have refused to disclose the exact amount, or where and how spent.

The lien, filed by Denis J. McMahon, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 2d District, is based on the government's contention that the committee was not a charitable organization.

At the office of the Rosenberg committee at 1650 Sixth Ave., a man who identified himself only as a spokesman told THE MIRROR he had not known about the lien filing. He said the committee went out of existence after a meeting in Chicago last year and that a new group, called the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Sobell Case was established to "follow through."

Morton Sobell was convicted as a co-conspirator of the Rosenbergs and is serving a 30-year sentence.

100-107811-A88

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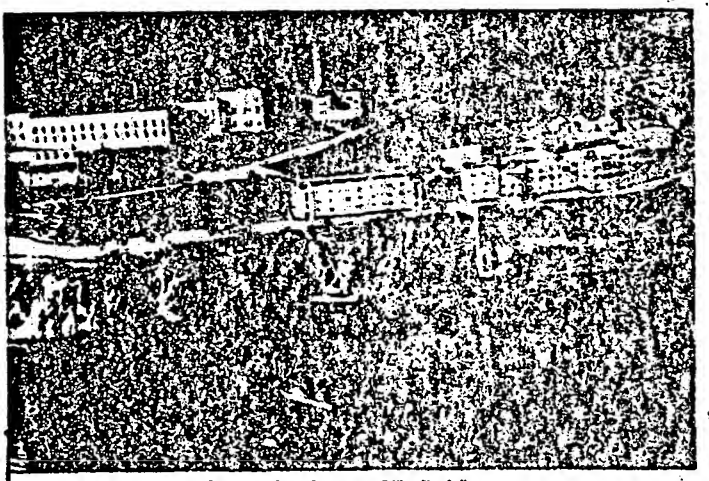
CLIPPING FROM THE
N.Y. MIRROR
N.Y. OCT 1 9 1954

This Is the Dungeon In San Francisco Bay



Alcatraz prison, known as "The Rock."

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